The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. .. No. 1. Whole No. 367. NEW YORK, MAY 1, [illegible] Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

[illegible] Owen Coll[illegible] Manchester

Contents

Topics of the Day:

Federal Aid in the Mississippi Valley 1
The Grant Memorial (With Illustrations) 3
The Color Line at Annapolis . . 4
The International Monetary Commissioners (Portraits) 6
Castelar's Views of McKinley . . 6
Power of Congress to Compel Witnesses to Testify 6
Railroad Disregard of Law . . . 9
Opposite Views of Late Elections (Cartoons) 7
Success of Woman-Suffrage in New Zealand 8
Topics in Brief 8

Letters and Art:

Stoddard's Pathetic Life 9
King Menelik's Library 9
High Art in the Elementary Schools 10
Interesting Points about Bryant 10
A Broken-Down Artist 12
Walter Pater's Extraordinary Influence 12
Recreations of English Authors . 13
Notes 13

Science:

Anomalies at Low Temperatures . 14
Human Beings with Tails 14
Diamonds in an Extinct Volcano . 14
Queer Eyes in Queer Places . . 15
American Locomotives and English Critics 16
Painting with Compressed Air . . 16
A Curious Arithmetical Faculty . 16
Dust and the Clearness of the Air 17
Roentgen Rays and the Blind . . 17
Uses of Ozone 17
An Astronomical Museum 17
Science Brevities 17

The Religious World:

Russia's Procurateur on the Christian Churches 18
"Where is Nansen's God?" . . . 18
A Society for Decreasing the Ministry 19
The Moody Meetings in Chicago . 19
Professor Harnack's "Call for Retreat" 20
The Lesson of the Resurrection . 21
Religious Notes 21

From Foreign Lands:

German Naval Estimates 22
China's Foreign Policy Explained 22
The Greco-Turkish Struggle . . 23
The Brazilian Insurrection . . . 24
The Constitutional Conflict in the Transvaal 24
Revival of the Panama Scandals 25
Foreign Notes 25

Miscellaneous:

A Shadow Kinetoscope 26
Infection from Public Baths . . . 26
Correspondents' Corner 26
How Browning's Fame was Delayed.
Bad Musical Breaks by Novelists.
Business Situation 27
Current Events 28
Personals 29
Chess 30

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Going to
Europe?
Intending to trade with
Mexico or
South America?

In either case you ought to speak
French, Spanish or German.
You can do so in 10 weeks with but little study.
3 times 10 minutes a day does it.

The Rosenthal Method,

latest, best and most practical system of language study ever devised.

Endorsed by the leading Statesmen and Educators of the world. Price $5.00 for full set of books [10 parts] which entitles you to free correction of all exercises.

Send **$5.00** (Postal or express order, check, bank draft or cash in registered letter) and if upon receipt you are not satisfied, return books and we will refund the money.

State language desired. Send for free booklet, "A Revolution in the Study of Foreign Languages". Special terms to teachers. Local agents wanted in every town.

Dr. R. S. ROSENTHAL LANGUAGE COLLEGE,
462 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

MEMORY

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S
Assimilative MEMORY System,

Protected by copyrights, and injunctions of U. S. Courts.
The last, most complete and perfect edition.
Arranged for Self Instruction.
Speaking Without Notes. Mind-Wandering Cured.
Indispensable in preparing for examinations.
Any book learned in one reading.

Cloth bound, with portrait and autograph. Price net $2.50 American, 10s. 6d. English. Post free. Prospectus with opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional** and **Business Men** all over the world FREE. Address,

A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New Yrok,
Not sold elsewhere. or 200 Regent Street, London.

There are Books about **A FLY** as well as other subjects of **NATURAL HISTORY.**
Send two cent stamp for *Best List of Books* in Botany, Insects, Birds, Fishes, and all kinds of nature study. Headquarters for all kinds of *Natural History Books*.
BRADLEE WHIDDEN.
18 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS.

If you need the services of a competent patent lawyer to procure, litigate, or negotiate a patent at home or abroad, I will be glad to serve you.

Fifteen years' experience. Full instructions free. Best bank and business house references. CHAS. E. BARBER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law (patent practice exclusively), Washington, D. C.

REJECTED CASES A SPECIALTY.

Official copy of any U. S. Patent sent for 10 cents.

STORY-WRITERS, **Biographers, Historians, Poets.** Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

MR. ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," "The Essentials of Elocution," "Acting and Actors," etc., **No. 218 West 15th Street, New York,** gives instruction—private lessons only—in Orthoepy, Rhetoric, and Elocution.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S.
Established 1855. **3 East 14th St., N. Y.**

Louis Hermsdorf Dyer

When You Purchase
Stockings or Gloves bearing the above Trade-Mark

YOU CAN REST ASSURED
that as long as a thread of the goods remains, just so long will that thread be black—not a faded, washed-out gray-black, but the same stainless, brilliant black that was a feature of the original fabric.

HERMSDORF VALUE
is the recognized synonym for the standard quality of fast-black dye.

IT IS THE BLACK THAT LASTS.

American Bureau of Louis Hermsdorf,
78 & 80 Walker St., New York.

Cures Without Medicine
THE Electropoise
Electropoise
TRADE MARK
PRICE $10 Book by mail (free) to any address, telling all about the Electropoise and why it often cures cases pronounced "incurable."
Electrolibration Co., 1122 B'way, New York

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

If you suffer from any form of Asthma we will send you **Free by mail**, prepaid, a Large Case of **Himalya**, made from the Kola Plant. It is a Sure Constitutional Cure for Asthma. We send it Free for Introduction, and to prove that it will cure you.
Address **The KOLA IMPORTING CO.,**
1164 Broadway, - - New York.

8% Municipal Warrants.
Safest short-time paper, earning 6 to 9 per cent. Write for details. **Robt. E. Strahorn & Co.,** Equitable Building, Boston.

EARN A BICYCLE
600 Second Hand Wheels. *All Makes.* GOOD AS NEW. **$5** to **$15.** New High Grade '96 models, fully guaranteed. **$17** to **$25.** ***Special Clearing Sale.*** Shipped anywhere on approval.
We will give a responsible agt. in each town **free use of sample** wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. **Write at once for our special offer**
M. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOW KID -PINS- BLACK CAT
The Latest Famous Novelties.
To place our great 112 page catalogue of 3000 useful Inventions and Novelties in your hands, we send you one each "Yellow Kid," beautifully decorated in hard enamel, 5 colors, and "Black Cat," carved jet, firey colored stone eyes **FREE.** Send 10c. stamps for postage, etc. Suitable for lady or gent; 6 for 25c.; 15, 50c.; 36, $1.00
AGENTS WANTED.
INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. No. 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL. FREE COURSE. Kert's Com'l School, Corning, N.Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. **FREE**
Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XV., NO. 1 NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 367

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label ***the second week*** *after a remittance is received.*

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FEDERAL AID IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

ACCORDING to the data furnished by the Weather Bureau the total area of land submerged by the overflow of the Mississippi River is 20,000 square miles, containing 46,935 farms and a population of 462,041. The value of farms, buildings, machinery, live stock, and last year's products still on hand in the submerged region approximates $90,000,000, and the total production last year, including 500,000 bales of cotton, 12,500,000 bushels of corn, and 9,000,000 pounds of sugar, represented a value of $21,782,180. Congress, following President McKinley's recommendation, appropriated $250,000 to help the flooded districts in the emergency. The extent of the disaster has also led to a widespread demand for a change of policy to one of sole Federal control of the Mississippi problem. Congressional policy under the circumstances has become the subject of a somewhat extraordinary discussion. A Democratic Representative from Mississippi, Mr. Catchings, when the appropriation bill was pending, not only stated the necessity of Federal aid to supplement the efforts of the States which were suffering, but he declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to take possession of this great artery of commerce, and to harness it for the commercial purposes of the people. He further argued that if protection to American farmers by tariffs on foreign products can be justified, on much higher ground can be justified the protection of the people of the Mississippi Valley so that they may be at least suffered to make a livelihood for themselves. Two Republicans, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the principle of such an appropriation, tho by no means unprecedented, on the ground of unconstitutionality and trenchment upon the doctrine of state rights, without, however, disputing the ultimate necessity of substituting government control for the mixed State and Federal methods now in operation.

Unconstitutional and Inconsistent Policy.—"The Mississippi statesman seemed to be unaware that the Constitution does not give Congress power to 'harness' rivers at the public expense any more than it does to relieve suffering caused by unharnessed rivers. Authority can be found to improve harbors and navigable rivers for the purposes of commerce, but not for reclaiming overflowed lands or for the protection of property in river valleys against floods. But representatives of the regions subject to devastation by floods, especially in the lower Mississippi valley, have not been troubled with constitutional scruples on this subject for many years. Formerly they were consistent enough to hold that it was for the people of the States affected and not for the people of the United States to furnish what protection they could and were willing to pay for. But that was long ago. For years, and chiefly at their instigation, Congress has been spending millions on millions in attempting to 'harness the Mississippi.' Nominally the money has been expended for the improvement of navigation. Congress has had a commission, maintained at no little expense, to direct the work, and that commission has made heavier outlays to protect plantations than for all other purposes, and has refused to consider any plan that did not have the protection of plantations for its main object.

"If Mr. Catchings has a new plan for harnessing the river some millions of people would like to know what it is. Whatever it is and however effective, Mr. Catchings will not be able to find in the Constitution more authority for saddling the cost of the work upon the United States Treasury than he will for relieving flood sufferers by direct appropriation. If protection against floods can be secured as a mere consequence of the best mode of improving navigation it can be secured by government action without infraction of the Constitution. But it is the harnessing and not the improvement of navigation that the Mississippi representative has in view, and that the Constitution does not authorize."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

Theory and Practise.—"When people palaver about Democratic 'consistency' in regard to the tariff or any other public question of long standing, they are simply wasting time and gray matter on a quality that has ceased to exist. This criticism does not apply so absolutely to the Republican Party. It has at all events been faithful to pension and tariff robbery. The Democrats, on the other hand, have been loyal to nothing for any considerable length of time—not even to that strict construction of the Constitution in respect of appropriations of public funds for any purpose not of a general nature, which was inculcated by Jefferson and Jackson.

"Under this rule Democrats would be bound to oppose appropriations of Federal money for the relief of the victims of disaster in any part of the Union. Yet the rule has been ignored in many instances, and even now it is being set at naught by members of the party, including Congressmen and Senators, who appeal to the Government in behalf of the flood sufferers. Strictly speaking from the traditional Democratic standpoint, the States affected by the flood should take care of their people in such circumstances, and it can not be denied that they could do so if they would.

"*The Scimitar* does not wish to be understood as opposing such appeals or as reproaching the Democrats who respond to the calls of humanity without stopping to make objection based upon the theories of the party sachems of old. To the contrary, *The Scimitar* joins their people in applauding them for so doing. It only instances the fact as additional evidence of the readiness of Democrats to subordinate theory to utility in time of emergency. As already said, they are to be praised rather than blamed for taking such a course in the cause of humanity, but these lapses from the precepts of the fathers should warn the Democratic writers and orators to roar more softly about the duty of Demo-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crats to yield unquestioning obedience to the precedents of the party's founders.

"Above all, they should not waste time and pains in attempting to reconcile everything they do or propose to do with the 'original principles' of Democracy. A great party in a new and great nation should not even pretend to yield a slavish obedience to precedents of long ago, when the conditions differed radically from those of our day. It ought to make history upon occasion, and not seek simply to repeat it."—*The Scimitar* (*Dem.*), *Memphis, Tenn.*

Objections to Federal Control.—"It would be decidedly to the advantage of the river States if the Federal Government, recognizing its obligation in this matter, should give more—say as much as the States themselves, instead of only 20 or 25 per cent. of the cost of the work. If it gave half or two thirds of the cost, and the present system of cooperation between the United States engineers and the state and district authorities could be continued, it would assure a better system of protection than to confide the levees wholly to the Federal Government. It should be remembered that this means confiding them to Congress—and Congress is fickle and frequently fails to provide for carrying out obligations it has assumed. There is the river and harbor bill, for instance; it has failed a half-dozen times. . . . We have radically changed our sugar tariff forty times. There is a proposition to change the entire system of river improvement every year. It is safe to predict that there would be forty different schemes before Congress if that body controlled our levees—plans of brick levees, wooden levees, and no levees at all. Some day a Cowdenite would carry through an outlet plan, in spite of the protests of the representatives from the river districts, who constitute a hopeless minority, and we would be drowned out while Congress experimented with outlets as a means of relieving the Mississippi.

"No, it is far better for us to keep the machinery more or less within the control of those who are most interested in the question, and who understand it best. If the levees are once turned over to the Federal Government the people living behind them will lose that interest in their protection that is essential for success. The old plan of making each front proprietor responsible for the condition of his levees was excellent. The district plan works well in many respects. To relieve the people of all responsibility for their levees and shoulder their responsibility and expense on the United States would, we believe, prove a fatal mistake in the end."—*The Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

Incapable State Control.—"The control of these levees devolves as naturally upon the Government as does interstate commerce or the supervision of the mails. They are public institutions, and as they affect different States and communities that have no power of acting in concert, they should come under the purview of the Federal Government. When these levees are left to the control of separate States and communities there are naturally local jealousies and conflicting interests which lead to bickerings and cross purposes rather than to concert of action. The people in Mississippi, for instance, would prefer that there were no levees on the Arkansas and Louisiana side of the river, and *vice versa*, and those who live above a crevasse feel safer when the pent-up yellow tide has found an outlet for its fury below them. Such jealousies as these seem small and mean to a distant observer, but they are natural and inevitable so long as the levees are to be controlled by separate States and communities. The Federal Government could construct such a system of levees as would keep out the overflow, and it could supply competent trained engineers for their construction, care, and supervision."—*The Banner* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

Supremacy of Federal Government.—"What a rebuke it is to those sticklers for 'State's rights,' who are still preaching state supremacy, to see the Federal Government extend a helping hand to a State in distress! And yet a State may be in distress by reason of an insurrection or riots, as well as floods. The State's rights sticklers want the Federal Government to keep its hands off and let every State settle its own insurrection itself, even when they involve the interests of the national Government, but not one of them protests when the Federal Government recommends and Congress votes appropriations to relieve a State whose people are suffering from the effects of some great calamity.

"The lesson of it all is that it is a good thing to have a Federal Government that is supreme above the State, with power to go to a State's rescue with money and supplies for its sufferers, or with soldiers and guns to suppress insurrections, which disturb the peace of the whole country. This lesson needs to be better learned than it has been by the Calhounatics of the present time. Too many of our people know too little of what the old flag, which is the same in every State and Territory of the Union, means in its fullest significance."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"Lessons" from the Mississippi.—"There are natural laws of trade, and the current of business can no more be restrained by laws without injury to business, than can the Mississippi be restrained by levees without disastrous floods. One levee demands another levee. One restrictive law demands another restrictive law. The levee is a good thing for Arkansas if other sections have no levees. The restrictive law may be a good thing for the favored class. But the water which the levee would turn away from Arkansas would flood the unprotected districts. Class legislation confers its benefits on the few at the expense of the many. But suppose it is possible to hedge about the entire ramification of business with laws 'to help trade.' Learn a lesson from the Mississippi. See what the levees have done for it. The bed of the river has filled up from year to year by reason of the levees, until the last condition is far worse than the first."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"This [harnessing] means a call upon the Federal Treasury for many millions of dollars, and if the demands of the Southern States lying along the lower Mississippi and its tributaries are to be granted, the Government will need an ample revenue. The Southern Representatives and Senators should bear this fact in mind when voting upon the Dingley bill. The people of the North would not begrudge the money required to render the Mississippi and its principal tributaries safe from flood, if the engineers can agree upon a feasible scheme to accomplish this result. Eleven millions have been spent upon the levees by the Federal Government and $14,000,000 by the State and local authorities, but they do not seem adequate to the purpose in a time like the present. This may not argue against the feasibility of the general plan, but may indicate that the works are not sufficiently extensive, strong, and thorough. . . . What is needed is a comprehensive plan systematically worked out under the constant supervision of government engineers, without interference from state authority. If such a plan is presented in Congress, and the way can be seen to raise the money to pay the bill, we believe it will be successful. But it is evident that the Government can not afford to undertake such an expensive work while a revenue deficit is staring it in the face."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

"It would be a good time for the present Congress to drop everything else in the way of improvement f rivers and harbors and devote the sum which will be appropriated for that purpose wholly to the Mississippi. Such an expenditure would give work to a large number of men who need it, and could be done cheaply owing to the low price of labor brought about by so many idle persons. It is surely time for the exercise of a little horse sense in public matters."—*The State Journal* (*Rep.*), *Topeka, Kans.*

"It is likely that the States endangered by the water would be willing to borrow the money to save the property of the people if they saw any way to pay it back. It would be economy to do so, but the matter must be undertaken by the national Government, if it is ever to be successfully accomplished."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

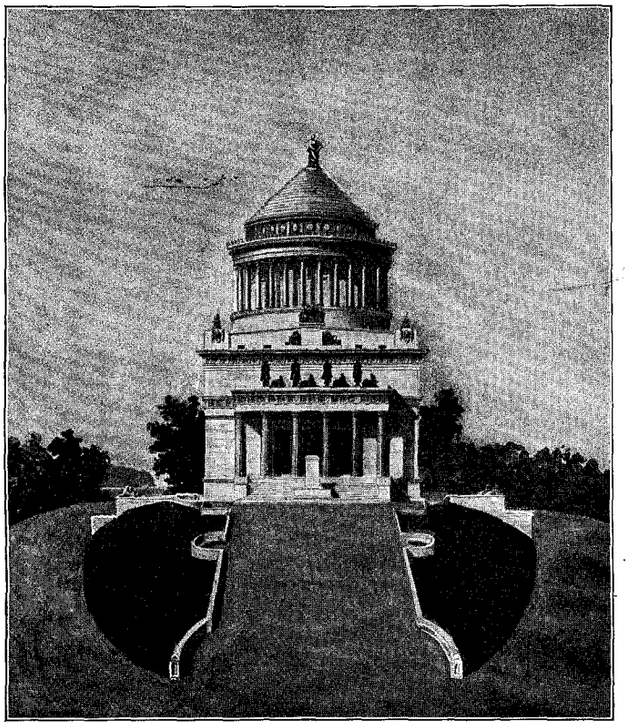
"This is no time for further dispute as to the methods to be adopted in the future for protection to the Mississippi valley by the States or the dwellers and sufferers therein, but it is a time for the interposition of the one power, the national power, to assume the mighty task of control which has hitherto defied the efforts of the States and the people."—*Democrat and Courier* (*Dem.*), *Natchez, Miss.*

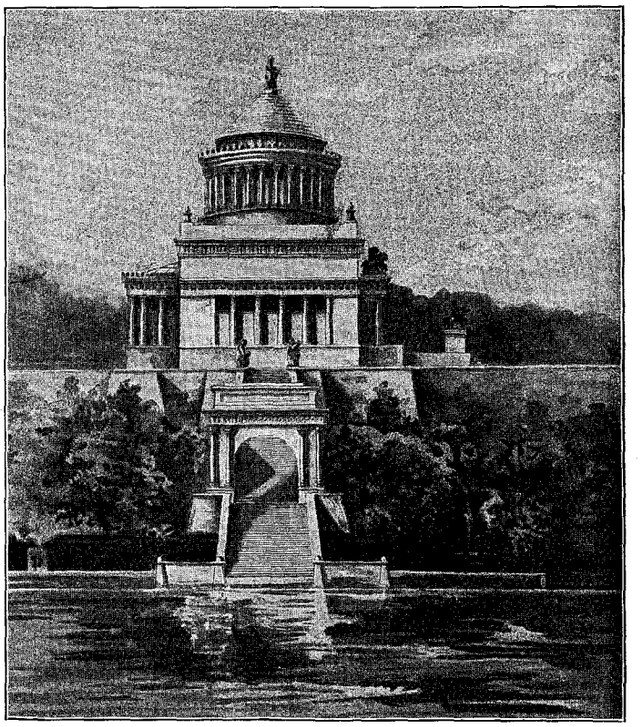
"To repair the waste places which this appalling overflow of the waters has left in the Southwest is nationalism in its best and highest sense. It is a patriotic recognition of the indestructible unity of our material interests as a nation, in which the whole structure of the political commonwealth is grounded. This is the lofty level upon which President McKinley has projected his administrative policy."—*The Mail and Express* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

THE formal presentation of the Grant Memorial tomb to the city of New York by the Grant Monument Association April 27 (anniversary of General Grant's birthday) gives occasion for unusual military and naval display and ceremonials of state. The President of the United States delivers the dedicatory address, and Gen. Horace Porter, president of the monument association (American Ambassador to France), makes the presentation speech. Exceptional public interest in the dedication of the mausoleum is reflected in the press of our own and other countries. THE LITERARY DIGEST herewith reproduces two views of the memorial tomb as planned by the architect, J. H. Duncan. The river approach of masonry, the memorial statue, and other features of sculpture are lacking as yet to complete the memorial





contemplated in the architect's plan. We quote from *The Illustrated American's* description of the tomb, the total cost of which approximates $600,000.

"The tomb is built of a granite so extremely light in color that it is hardly to be distinguished from marble. It has remarkable evenness in texture and a hardness which justifies its builders in calling it as indestructible as the hills which stand about it. Its lower portion is a structure of the pure Doric order, 90 feet square and 72 feet in height. From this rises a gracefully proportioned cupola of much modified Ionic design. The apex of the cupola is 150 feet from the level of the ground. One enters the monument on the south side, through a massive portico formed of Doric columns in double line. The interior is cut into the form of a cross by the four massive piers which sustain the dome. The round arches which spring from the summit of these piers are very satisfying in their majestic sweep. Their apices support the base of the dome, around which runs an open gallery. . . . The decoration of the plain surfaces between the arches and the base of the dome is a series of sculptures in high relief by J. Massey Rhind, symbolic of Grant's career. The center of the monument is an open crypt holding the sarcophagus. Descending to the crypt by gradual stairways one enters a circular passage which is set off by massive square pillars from the space occupied by the sarcophagus. The latter is carved of red porphyry, of an exceeding richness and fineness. It will some day be accompanied by another exactly like it to contain the body of Mrs. Grant.

"The corner-stone of the monument was laid by President Harrison, with elaborate ceremonial, April 27, 1892. When it is remembered that a structure built to endure with the Pyramids can not be rushed through in a night like a mushroom villa, the completion of the pile within five years must be counted something of an achievement. There were months at a time when the work perforce stood untouched, while the cement was given time to harden perfectly. During the winter nothing could be done, lest frost should slip its tiny wedges into the mass and work its stealthy defacement. And that nought should be lacking to the perfection of the result, huge blocks of granite, after being quarried and transported with immense labor, were rejected without mercy on the discovery of some small blemish. Speed has been attained, but nothing has been sacrificed to attain it.

"The situation of the monument is admirably chosen. The crest of the bluff [Riverside Park] which it so superbly crowns is 130 feet above the waters of the Hudson. From such a post of vantage its dome is visible from far up and down the river. Many remote sections of the city are afforded glimpses of it, and the people take their holiday under its shadow.

"The location of the monument in New York, instead of at the nation's Capitol, calls for explanation. The consideration mainly deciding it was the fact that the general, a few days before his death, had expressed a wish to be buried in New York, the city of his adoption. The desire of his family coincided with this dying wish."

Subscriptions for the monument began with the interment of the general's body in 1885. Up to 1890 the fund had reached only about $100,000. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, a prominent member of the Monument Association, has contributed to the *New York Sun* over his own signature the interesting story of fund-raising, in which he says that a Chicago man is to be given especial credit for the completed work. To quote:

"He came to us on March 14, 1892. A fortnight later General Porter said to me, 'This is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met. I should not be surprised if he raised the whole amount before Grant's birthday (April 27).' And how did this modest, unassuming, systematic young man go to work. He brought with him his Western methods. His plan was to raise the required amount ($350,000) in six weeks, and General Porter told him 'to go ahead and fight it out on that line.' The general gave him letters to Bradstreet's and Dun's commercial agencies, where he spent hours in classifying the trades and professions, and then he invited four hundred of their leading representatives

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to assemble at the rooms at the Chamber of Commerce on a given day. In response, just three persons, in addition to General Porter and himself, responded.

"Any ordinary man would have packed his grip and returned home, but Cragin was not made of this material. He was extraordinary. Like Grant, he emerged from the Wilderness and pushed right along. He made James M. Constable chairman of the meeting and appointed thirty sub-committees, just as tho the whole four hundred had been present, and announced them all in the daily papers. Every day thereafter he appointed new committees until he had three hundred different organizations and several thousand men at work. The average number of meetings called by him and attended by him were ten a day, commencing as early as 9 in the morning and continuing until midnight. He organized committees in Brooklyn, and this excited rivalry, perhaps tinged with jealousy. Every dollar raised in Brooklyn, therefore produced fifty in New York. He brought new men into public notice as representative citizens, men who, tho identified with the city's commercial welfare for a lifetime, had always been on the shelf when any public movement was afoot, and had to content themselves with reading a parade of the same old names year after year.

"He got the builders and the carpenters and the bricklayers and the small shopkeepers vying with each other as to the amount total on their subscription books, and made them feel that, after all, they were the bone and sinew to be depended upon in a fight. He got them together, and General Porter addressed them. When the several trades assembled Mr. Cragin's chairman was elected, Mr. Cragin's resolutions were passed, Mr. Cragin's finance committee was appointed, and Mr. Cragin's subscription books were circulated. Daily reports were received from these committees; a corps of typewriters in charge of our secretary, Mr. James C. Reed, kept the newspapers interested. I used to meet Cragin nearly every evening; he seldom spoke of the amount raised during the day, but always counted the few remaining days required to complete the fund. It was a marvelous revelation of what can be accomplished by a self-reliant man intent upon a single purpose.

"In a few weeks his system, energy, and magnetism had transformed a stagnant pool of $150,000 into a flood-tide, which at high-water mark reached half a million. He rendered it unnecessary to call upon the five gentlemen named above [Cornelius Vanderbilt, William R. Grace, C. P. Huntington, John D. Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt] for their $10,000 each, but half the amount was accepted from each, and General Porter obtained some additional signatures for a like amount. Col. Elliot F. Shepard, however, left his entire subscription with us, and increased it; which made him by far the largest contributor to the fund. Cragin disappeared from the scene of his labors as modestly and unselfishly as he had dawned upon it. The association paid him $4,000 and his expenses for his great services. I am glad to remember that I voted for a larger amount. I learned that he was afterward employed by the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, and was about putting a scheme into operation to raise the necessary money for it when the panic came.

"To this modest gentleman is due the largest share of the glory which makes the pageant of April 27 next possible. As an American, as a member of the Grant Monument Association, as a soldier serving under Grant, I shall never cease to be grateful to Edward F. Cragin."

THE COLOR LINE AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE nomination of a colored youth to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis appears to have made something of a sensation which the newspapers are not slow to take up. Randall C. Bundy, of Cincinnati, won a competitive examination for an appointment, and Congressman W. B. Shattuc accordingly nominated him. Press reports from naval officers and naval cadets declare that no colored man has been or will be graduated from the institution; Congressman Shattuc is reported to have said that he will stand by the boy to the extent of a Congressional investigation into the affairs of the institution if necessary.

Advice to Stay at Home.—"The Cincinnati colored boy who has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy by Congressman Shattuc will be wise in his day and generation if he stays at home. It is a foregone conclusion, according to the expert testimony of Annapolis, that he can not be graduated, and his experiences at the Academy, be they long or short, will be far from agreeable. According to law, a colored youth has the right to be admitted to the Academy, to be graduated, and to become an officer of the United States navy if he measures up to the mental and physical requirements. The officials of the institution will afford him especial care and protection, but no law can place him on a social equality with white cadets. The ostracism will be unbearable, and it is asserted that the espionage a colored cadet will necessarily be made the victim of leaves him absolutely no chance of evading a fatal number of demerit marks. . . .

"Among representative men of both races who desire to accord to the negro all his rights and privileges, there is no difference of opinion as to the grave mistake that is made in seeking to force the negro into the commissioned ranks of the navy. It can result in no good, and is not attempted from a regard for the best interests of the races. In the present case, it seems to have a political bearing. . . . It is much to the young man's credit that he passed the best examination for the appointment, and it may seem hard for him to be debarred from privileges which are his by right. But it is perfectly useless to deny that white students are not willing to accept a colored student on terms of social equality, as they are compelled to do if he enters the Naval Academy. As long as this feeling exists, the appointment of colored youths as cadets only serves to stir up prejudice and would much better not be made."—*The News, Baltimore, Md.*

Lines Drawn at the Academy.—"Only one colored cadet has so far entered the Academy, and he gave it up in a year or so. Two others were appointed, but, finding out what they must expect, declined to enter. There is one colored lieutenant in the army who graduated at West Point. Several other students entered, but did not graduate. Strong as is the race feeling at West Point, it is as nothing compared with that at Annapolis. The naval officers claim to be the aristocracy of the governmental service, and in social circles they have maintained their claim to a greater or less extent. Of recent years they have been greatly worked up because the engineers of the navy have been clamoring for a rank. The idea is so obnoxious to the line officers that they have used every sort of influence to prevent the reorganization of the navy which Congress has been for a long time considering. To the average citizen the claim of the engineers seems a good one. A war-ship nowadays is nothing but a mass of machinery. Everything, from the driving of the propeller to the loading of the guns, is done by machinery. The line officers have little to

THEY'RE GOING ABROAD.—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

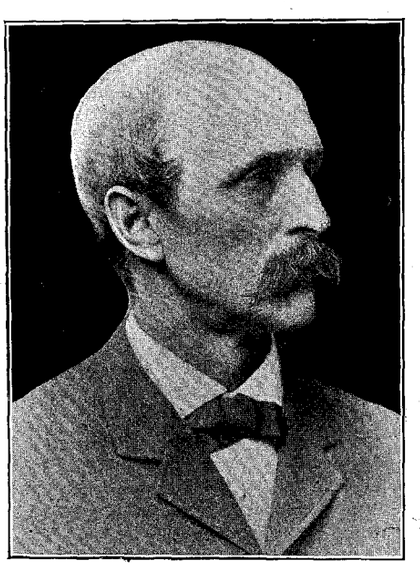
do but wear gold lace and give orders, the work that the old fighting men of the navy used to do now being done by the engineers. Because these latter are not graduates of Annapolis and have greasy hands the line officers are indignant that they should aspire to the rank that their services require, tho technically they rank high as engineers and navigators. . . . If, then, the naval officers have a prejudice against an engineer, what must be their feelings toward a colored man who aspires to wear the uniform?"—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

Declaration with the Right Ring.—"He [Congressman Shattuc] says: 'The appointment has now been made, and I am determined that the young man shall have fair treatment, if he passes the examination, which I am assured he is fully capable of doing. I am told in the public prints and in letters that I have received that no negro will be permitted to enter the Academy. I do not propose that Bundy shall be driven out on account of his color. I have only to say that if Bundy does pass, he shall be a cadet, and if any outrages are perpetrated upon him, I will ask of Congress an investigation into any mistreatment to which he may be subjected. In this matter I only want to be fair, and I am determined that Bundy shall have a chance to show the metal that is in him.' This declaration has the right ring. The circumstances surrounding the appointment are such as to bring to the colored lad the sympathy of all fair-minded people. He has not been forced in, nor has he, save by his merit, forced himself in. He has fairly earned the appointment, and it is difficult to believe that there is not in the Academy itself enough of the spirit of true American manhood to overcome any prejudice against a man of merit and modesty without regard to his color."—*The Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.*

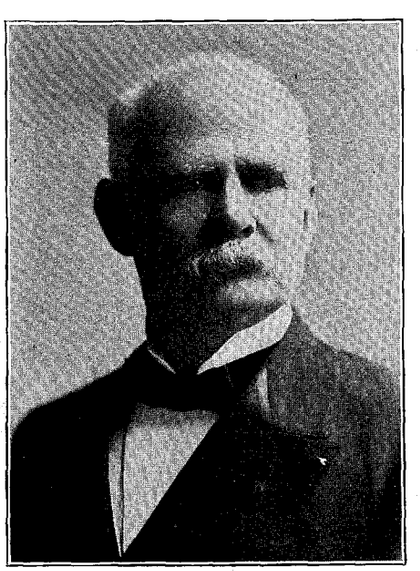
All Very Troublesome.—"This young man might as well sentence himself to solitary confinement as to enter the Academy and persevere until able to board a ship in the uniform of a naval officer. There is no body of Americans so imperiously aristocratic as the sons of tinkers, bakers, and candlestick-makers who tread the decks of American ships of war. But the Constitution of the United States takes no count of color. The written law can not be required to give way to any unwritten law established by the little boys at Annapolis. It may be unfortunate that no white boy was able to beat this colored youngster in the mental and physical examinations. But since the white race failed before the examining board we see nothing for the Government of the United States (now administered by the party which poses as the champion of the negro) to do save to support this adventurous colored prodigy who had the impudence to show a better-stored mind and a finer physique than any of his white competitors. It is all very troublesome. It would be vexatious, but at the same time it would be a magnificent demonstration of consistency to run the Naval Academy for four years for the benefit of just one cadet—a colored cadet."—*The Gazette and Free Press, Elmira, N. Y.*

No Friend of the Negro.—"Congressman Shattuc, instead of being considered a friend of the negro, is one of his worst enemies. For the sake of the race he affects to serve he would better not have appointed Bundy. Nor are the circumstances of the case materially altered because Bundy stood first in the competitive examination that Shattuc caused to be held, without any limit as to color or condition. It is impossible for the negro to force himself into the society of respectable white people, no matter whether he is provided or not with a commission from the United States Government. Moreover, it will be many generations hence—if the time will ever come—when the enlisted men of the navy will be willing to be commanded by a negro. Who can believe that the enlisted men would be as tractable and serviceable under a black officer as under a white officer? Nor does this feeling of superiority find lodgment alone in the breasts of Southerners. The cadets and the officers from the North are as hostile to Bundyites as the men of the South. The feeling is of Nature's ordering, and is to be found in the breasts of all our people. . . . It must be accepted as a rule that no officer can properly serve his country either in the army or in the navy when he is separated from his brother officers by a social gulf. White men in all of the armies and navies of the world have found themselves in this position, and have been compelled to resign, for the good of the service and for their own peace of mind. How, then, can the Bundyites escape?"—*The Dispatch, Richmond, Va.*

Justice and Right.—"The Constitution of the United States goes as far as it can in asserting the equality in rights and privileges of all citizens before the law and under the institutions of the Government. The spirit of it forbids any discrimination in government schools against citizens on account of race or color. As a matter of justice and right a native people numbering 7,000,000, subject to military service in time of war, is entitled to representation in the military and naval institutions of the country. The contrary assumption embodies the kernel and essence of the abolished institution of slavery, which held that the negro race was not only inferior to the white race, but subject to the latter. West Point and Annapolis educate our military and naval officers, the men who will take command of the forces of the United States. To deny the colored men of the country, because of their color, admission to those institutions is to say in effect that, no matter what their merit may be, they must expect simply to obey and never to command in the army and navy of the Republic. The time came in the war of secession when both sides, the Union



CHAS. J. PAINE, OF MASSACHUSETTS,



EX-VICE PRES. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

SENATOR E. O. WOLCOTT, OF COLORADO.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSIONERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the Confederacy, were glad to call the colored men of the country to their help. There may come another day when the Government will need their services. In that event there should be educated and trained officers of their race to take the field. The greatest war hero of our day, Antonio Maceo, was a mulatto. His death was deplored throughout this country as well as his own as a calamity. Yet, educated man and brilliant soldier tho he was, the same objection urged against the admission of the Ohio youth to the Naval Academy would have excluded Maceo from all the privileges of that institution."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

"The school at Annapolis exists for the purpose of providing the most useful officers possible for the United States navy—not for the purpose of vindicating the social rights of negroes or for the purpose of breaking down the social prejudice of white men. The first question, therefore, is really whether this negro can be made a useful officer for the navy. Is that question not answered by the above description of his [social] relations with his brother officers? Inevitably he would be as full of hatred for them as they of contempt for him, and it is not possible that he could be useful. On the contrary, he would do an immense deal of harm. It seems to us that the interests of the navy are entitled to some consideration in the discussion of this question and in the action of Congressmen."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

Castelar's Views of McKinley.—Emilio Castelar, ex-President of the short-lived Spanish Republic, has written for the *Liberal*, Madrid, an article in which he informs his countrymen that they have nothing to fear from the United States under President McKinley's Administration. Castelar believes that McKinley is far too sober-minded a man to embark upon an erratic foreign policy. Facts, not theories, are on the whole most likely to influence the President. We select the following passages from the Spanish statesman's arguments:

"McKinley will not be inclined to deviate from the course he has mapped out in his inauguration speech. He represents the conservative element in the United States, who have nothing to do with the Chauvinists. McKinley certainly does not want war with Spain. He has promised to preserve strict neutrality with regard to foreign affairs, hence he will be strictly neutral on all questions regarding Spain. He is not in sympathy with those who covet the Antilles. He will preserve neutrality especially in his dealings with Spanish-American peoples; he has promised to submit to arbitration all possible conflicts, and will enable Spain to end the Cuban war without fear of interference.

"Behind McKinley stand all the conservative people of the American democracy, and these will silence those adventurers, filibusters, and jingoes who have essayed to direct the destiny of the United States. True, the President has promised to protect the rights of all Americans who reside abroad, but he has done so in terms which permit us to hope that he will not grant protection to those renegades who only changed their nationality to commit crimes against their country with impunity."

McKinley's protectionist views appear to the Spanish statesman the least acceptable part of his program. Castelar believes that excessive protection is tantamount to a barrier to intellectual, scientific, philosophical, and economical progress. Castelar, nevertheless, thinks that McKinley's prohibitive tendencies may be forgiven if we remember his promise to submit to arbitration all international difficulties.

POWER OF CONGRESS TO COMPEL WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

THE power of Congress to compel witnesses to testify before its committees is upheld by the Supreme Court in the test case brought by E. R. Chapman, the New York broker. Mr. Chapman, like other brokers, and like President H. O. Havemeyer and Treasurer John E. Searles of the sugar trust, and a couple of newspaper correspondents, refused to give testimony before the Senate committee which undertook an investigation of alleged speculations in sugar stock by Senators while the Wilson bill was pending. Mr. Chapman's case has been in the courts for three years. He was indicted in the District of Columbia under an act of 1857 providing punishment for refusals to answer either the subpœna or the questions of either House of Congress. Court decisions have uniformly sustained the indictment; in the last appeal to the Supreme Court that body refuses to give writs of *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* and, barring the unexpected, Mr. Chapman will pay the penalty imposed by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, imprisonment for thirty days and a fine of $100.

In the Brown contempt case decided last year, the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4 sustained the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroad officials to testify. The court is unanimous, however, in the Chapman decision in holding that the Senate, under its constitutional right to censure and expel members, had the right to investigate any alleged improper conduct of Senators, and power to compel witnesses to give evidence to enable it to discharge its legitimate functions in this regard.

The opinion of the court, which was read by Chief Justice Fuller and holds that the case is different from the noted one of Kilbourn, decided some years ago, is summarized as follows:

"The subject-matter as affecting the Senate was within the jurisdiction of that body. The questions were not intrusions into the affairs of citizens; they did not seek to ascertain any facts as to the conduct, methods, extent, or details of the business of the firm in question, but only whether that firm confessedly engaged in buying and selling stocks, and, as to the particular stock named, whether it was employed by any Senator to buy or sell for him any of that stock, whose market price might be affected by the Senate's action. These questions could not be regarded as constituting an unreasonable search into the private affairs of the witness simply because he might have been in some degree connected with the alleged transactions, and as investigations of that sort were within the power of the two Houses, they could not be defeated on purely sentimental grounds. Moreover, the questions were entirely pertinent, and the consideration as to what the Senate might do as a result of the inquiry was not involved. Negative answers would have cleared the Senate of what were regarded as offensive imputations, while affirmative answers might have led to further action on the part of the Senate within its constitutional powers. The whole matter was within the constitutional powers of the Senate. The right to expel extends to all cases where the offense is such as in the judgment of the Senate is inconsistent with the trust and duty of a member, and the resolutions under which the inquiry was conducted indicated that the transactions referred to were deemed by the Senate reprehensible and deserving of condemnation and punishment. The refusal to answer questions was not only a contempt of that body, but also an offense against the United States. Congress possessed the constitutional power to enact a statute to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to compel them to make disclosures of evidence to enable the respective bodies to discharge their legitimate functions. While, however, it was true that two offenses might be involved, it was improbable that in any case cumulative penalties would be imposed. On the other hand, it was quite clear that the contumacious witness was not subjected to jeopardy twice for the same offense, since the same act might be an offense against two jurisdictions, and indictable statutory offenses must be punished as such, while the offenders might likewise be subjected to punishment for the same acts as contempts, the two being capable of standing together."

The Strong Bulwark of Rights.—"The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in the Chapman case, coming on the same day as the decision upholding the power of injunction in the Chicago riot cases, and close upon the decision against the railroad pool, is a splendid vindication for those who in the last election resented the Chicago platform attack upon the integrity of this high tribunal. In these decisions the Supreme Court has again shown itself to be the strong bulwark alike of public, of personal, and of property rights. It has affirmed the right of the people to protect themselves through statutes against the injustice and oppression of combined corporations. It has confirmed the power of the Federal courts to prevent the interruption of interstate railway travel by strikes or mobs. And it has established the right of the Senate to punish witnesses who refuse to answer questions involving the honesty and disinterestedness of its members. By these decisions the Supreme Court has given a fresh luster to the glory of law. It has done more by these guaranties of justice to allay the popular discontent as expressed in the last campaign, and to dissuade our people from seeking remedies for undoubted evils that would prove worse than the evils com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plained of, than all else that has been written or spoken on this subject."—*The World (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

Public Opinion will Sustain It.—"It is natural for the broker whose case was the occasion of the decision and for people of his calling to regard the result as an infringement of private business rights. But there are matters in which men's own judgment of what constitutes their private rights must yield to the public good, and this seems clearly one of them. As the court points out, the questions were directed to discovering whether Senators had been doing things which might justify their censure or even their expulsion by the Senate. It was asked of this witness whether Senators had had business of this sort with his house. If the witness insists on protecting his customers, he can do so at his peril. But in this case the customers inquired about were not of the ordinary sort. They were men whose actions as Senators might affect the price of what they were dealing in. Of that fact the witness can not be held to be ignorant. Had the business of Senators been declined, there would have been no trouble. If it was taken, it had to be taken with the risk that it might be investigated."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

Committees with Power.—"Heretofore committees of Congress have been without power to compel witnesses to testify, but under Chief Justice Fuller's opinion a refusal to give testimony in the future will not only be contempt of Congress, but an offense against the United States as well. So hereafter congressional committees may be able to conduct investigations with some hope of getting at the facts. As for Mr. Chapman, a residence of thirty days in jail in the District of Columbia seems to be inevitable, unless a law passed by the last Congress provides a means by which he may escape the sentence of the court. In the event that he has finally to serve out his term, it is probable that Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the sugar trust, will be invited to undergo the same punishment unless the majesty of the law and of the Senate committee is satisfied by the sentence in the Chapman case. There are some newspaper correspondents in the swim, too, who are not anxious to run across the deputy marshal."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

The Principle in State Legislatures.—"This decision of the Federal court of last resort makes it clear that the power of the national legislature to compel the production of evidence relevant to the questions which fall within its constitutional jurisdiction is complete. There has been more or less doubt as to the limits of its power in this particular, but that doubt must now be regarded as finally set at rest. This is as far as the terms of the decision itself goes, but it is plain that by parity of reasoning the same principle may be applied to the case of the legislatures of States, and it seems likely that, except in instances where constitutional prohibitions intervene, the power of the state legislative bodies in the matter of compelling the production of evidence will also be regarded as thoroughgoing and complete. It will be interesting to watch the development of the principle enumerated in the Supreme Court's decision in these days, when almost everything is being made the subject of investigation."—*Bradstreet's (Financial), New York.*

"It is said to be understood in Washington that Broker Chapman will not be punished for contumacy in refusing to answer the questions asked him in the sugar-trust investigation. The main point aimed at in taking the case to the Supreme Court was to secure a decision that witnesses must testify, and this having been established there is no disposition to punish the man who thought he had a right to refuse to answer and in whose case there was at least a question until the decision was had. The value of the decision lies in its effect upon future investigations. Mr. Chapman was merely an incident in the process by which this result was reached, and he may very well be pardoned for his technical offense, but it will probably go all the harder with him if he refuses to answer questions hereafter."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

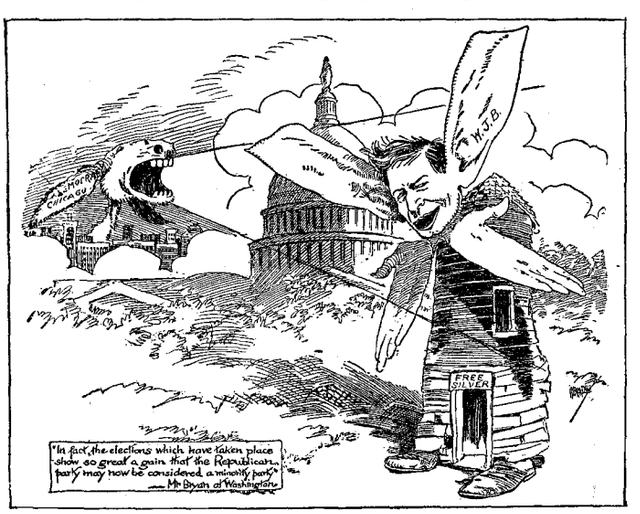
RAILROAD DISREGARD OF LAW.

CRITICISM of railroad corporations for apparent disregard of law is not altogether wanting in exceedingly conservative daily journals. It is asserted, for example, that the Joint Traffic Association has practically reversed the recent decision of the Supreme Court against railroad traffic agreements. To quote *The Evening Post* of Chicago (which has been advocating an amendment to the interstate commerce law to legalize agreements for maintaining reasonable rates):

"Until some such remedial legislation as the Foraker act is passed, all pools and agreements preventing competition and maintaining rates, whether reasonable or unreasonable, must be treated as presumptively illegal. There is no escape from the decision of the court that reasonableness and alleged necessity can not save a combination or contract from the condemnation and penalties of the anti-trust law. The Interstate Commerce Commission has declared that, under the decision, the Eastern Joint Traffic Association is as unlawful as any other, and every rational man knew that its interpretation was indisputably correct.

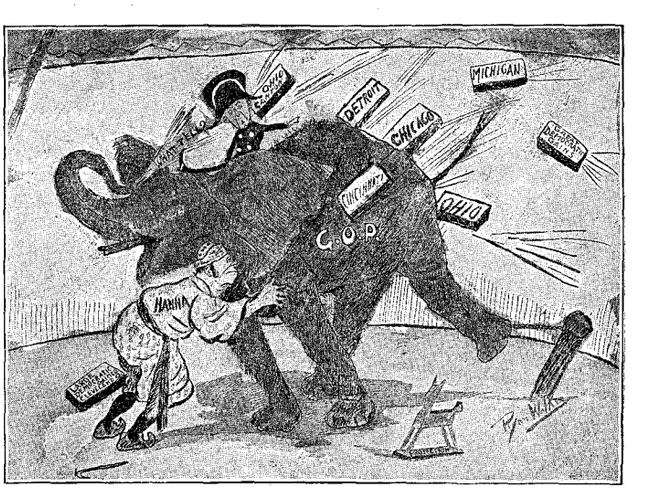
"This, of course, does not necessarily imply that the Eastern Association or any other railroad association now existing must hasten to decree its own dissolution. It is open to any such association to claim that its case is materially different from that adjudicated by the court and to insist on a separate decision on the facts presented by it. The question of the legal status of the Eastern Traffic Association is now pending in the courts, and its right to live until the settlement thereof is not challenged in any quarter.

"At the same time, one can but deprecate and regret the form


"In fact, the elections which have taken place show so great a gain that the Republican party may now be considered a minority party"
—Mr Bryan of Washington

THE WORST FEATURE OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The breeze has started that condemned windmill creaking again.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*



HANNA TO MCKINLEY: "I say Mack, they don't seem inclined to give our prosperity show an encore." —*The Times, Kansas City.*

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF LATE ELECTIONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the extraordinary manifesto to which this association has seen fit to promulgate. It has resolved to abide by the articles of organization and to continue to enforce its rates and regulations, but the reasons given for this determination amount to a reversal of the Supreme Court's decision. The association declares that it firmly believes that it is acting in the public interest, conserving interstate commerce from demoralization and 'carrying out and enforcing the letter and spirit of the interstate commerce act.'

[The resolution in full reads: "Resolved, That after hearing the opinion of counsel, and acting under their advice as to the validity of our articles of association and the conduct of our business under it pending the final decision of the Supreme Court, we, the members of this association, believing that under our agreement we are acting in the public interests, that we are conserving and protecting the interstate commerce of the country from demoralization fatal to legitimate business and its prosperity, and that we are carrying out and enforcing the letter and spirit of the interstate commerce act, hereby pledge ourselves to maintain and carry out the provisions of the articles of organization of the Joint Traffic Association."]

"But what has this to do with the real situation confronting it? The Supreme Court has ruled that the trust law prohibits even reasonable agreements, and the question at issue is whether the Eastern Association violates this law. The interstate commerce law is not involved at all, and according to the court it neither prohibits nor sanctions the formation of combinations to maintain reasonable rates. Yet the association calmly ignores the trust law as construed by the court and talks about observing something which does not apply to its case.

"Such an attitude can not fail to create prejudice. The railroads should take care to lend no color to the suspicion that they seek to evade laws and decisions by subterfuges and trickery. They must be willing and ready to obey the courts, while trusting to the public sense of justice and its intelligence to support them in demanding of Congress relief from the harsh and oppressive effects of the sweeping anti-trust law."

Another case for comment arose in Indianapolis. The state legislature passed a law reducing street-car fares in that city to three cents. The company sought an injunction from the Federal courts against this state legislation. Without waiting for the results of the legal proceedings, [which resulted in the company's favor] the company ordered conductors to eject passengers who refused to pay the old fare of five cents. The reports state that several assaults resulted before the company modified its order to the effect that conductors accept three cents under protest, warning passengers that they may be held for the full five-cent fare eventually. The conservative Indianapolis *News* says, in part:

"The gang now in control of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company has from the start acted in open defiance of public opinion and without decent respect for the rights of the people. The gang came here to milk and to bilk the town in accordance with the fullest developments of corporation lawlessness and it has proceeded to do it with neatness and despatch. With tangible property worth less than two millions and a franchise to run seven years, it issued $4,000,000 of forty-year bonds and $5,000,000 of stock, which was largely worked off on 'innocent' investors. In defiance of the express terms of its contract, perfectly understood and never called in question for thirty years made in good faith, accepted in good faith—it set up the preposterous claim of perpetual control of our streets. When it served its purpose it entered upon the possession of streets surreptitiously and by night, without getting or seeking the consent of the city authorities. It pretended at times to be desirous of making terms with the city, talking fair, promising big, and so creating the impression that something was actually to be done—all, as the event proved, to boom the 'vaporized' stock and to enable it to 'unload.' It employed a large and influential lobby to attempt to defeat legislation intended to make the company do as it agreed. And yesterday it put itself in open and flagrant contempt and violation of the law of the State fixing the fare at three cents.

"Has a State no control of a corporation that it creates? Have the people no power to say what they shall do with their own? Can a company created by the law, using the public highway, override a law of the State, with insult and injury to the people from whom it gets its being? Until a court of competent jurisdiction has declared a law to be unconstitutional and, therefore, null and void, that law is law, and binding upon all good citizens. If the validity of a law is questioned, there is a way to test it. But no creature of the law has the right to nullify a law or to defy it. When a corporation does that it loses all claim to consideration—it becomes a law-breaker and a criminal. It is such conduct by corporations, such defiance of law, such lawlessness, that is causing so great popular opposition to large corporations in this country."

Success of Woman-Suffrage in New Zealand.—Women have had the electoral franchise for four years in New Zealand, taking part in two general elections. "It can not be denied that the results, so far, have been a great surprise and disappointment to some extreme classes of politicians in New Zealand," writes Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of the New Zealand parliament, in the course of a comprehensive article in the *The Forum* for April. He continues: "It was confidently expected that the first consequence of granting the franchise to women would be an overwhelming strengthening of the anti-liquor party. At the first elections held after the new law took effect there was an increase in the temperance vote large enough to encourage the party to believe that it only needed sufficient breathing-space, during which the female voter might grow accustomed to her new powers and have an opportunity of considering the arguments of the party, to lead to an overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition—or at least of a law leading directly to prohibition. Such a law was proposed and rejected by the last parliament, altho it had a majority in the House of Representatives, as the more popular chamber is called in New Zealand; and the question became a leading one at the elections just completed. The result has been a blow to the anti-liquor cause. Throughout the country the extreme measure has been discredited; and in a great many cases its advocates were rejected in favor of candidates who maintained that the power of local control, by which any district could practically prevent licenses being granted within its own boundaries, was sufficient. On the whole it would seem that the introduction of the female vote in the colony has had very little effect upon general politics. The party in power when the change was made continue in power still, but with a considerably smaller majority. Extreme change of every sort appears to be objected to, and yet no alteration is manifested in the general trend of political feeling throughout the country. The parliament has lost some well-known figures, but scarcely any who were not open to suspicion on grounds of character; and parties appear to be more evenly balanced to-day than at any previous period during the last ten years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE situation in Cuba is the same, and seems to be getting more so every day.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IT seems as if almost any one could tell how that Turko-Grecian war will end, "if——"—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

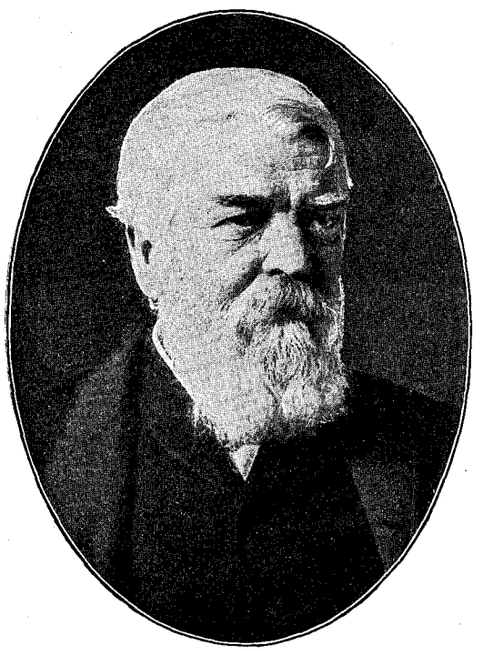
"WONDER WHY THE GOL DARN THING DON'T COME DOWN."
—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

STODDARD'S PATHETIC LIFE.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD is crowned with well-earned honors now; but the path to fame was not an easy one, and he had to fight his way to it through an iron-foundry. In the opening speech at the dinner given to Mr. Stoddard (March 25) by the Authors' Club of New York city, Mr. E. C.



RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Stedman, who presided over the occasion, said among other things (all of which were published in *The Critic*, April 3) the following:

"Many waters can not quench genius, neither can the floods drown it. The story of Dickens's boyhood, as told by himself, is not more pathetic—nor is its outcome more beautiful—than what we know of our guest's experiences—his orphanage, his few years' meagre schooling, his work as a boy in all sorts of shifting occupations, the attempt to make a learned blacksmith of him, his final apprenticeship to iron-molding, at which he worked on the East Side from his eighteenth to his twenty-first year. As Dr. Griswold put it, he began to mold his thoughts into the symmetry of verse while he molded the molten metal into shapes of grace. Mr. Stoddard, however, says that a knowledge of foundries was not one of the learned doctor's strong points. Yet the young artisan somehow got hold of books, and not only made poetry, but succeeded in showing it to such magnates as Park Benjamin and Willis. The kindly Willis said that he had brains enough to make a reputation, but that 'writing was hard work to do, and ill paid when done.' But the youth was bound to take the road to Arcady. He asked for nothing better than this ill-paid craft. His passion for it, doubtless, was strengthened by his physical toil and uncongenial surroundings. For one, I am not surprised that his early verse, which is still retained in his works, breathes the spirit of Keats, tho where and how this strayed singer came to study that most perfect and delicate of masters none but himself can tell. The fact remains that he somehow, also, left his molding and trusted to his pen. To use his own words, he 'set resolutely to work to learn the only trade for which he seemed fitted—that of literature.' From that time to this, a half-century, he has clung to it. Never in his worst seasons did he stop to think how the world treated him, or that he was entitled to special providences. He accepted poverty or good luck with an equal mind, content with the reward of being a reader, a writer, and, above all, a poet."

In the same issue of *The Critic* that contains the report of the occasion referred to, appears also a sketch of the poet as he now appears. From it we extract the following:

"Considering all that he has gone through in the last few years, Mr. Stoddard is looking remarkably well. It was only a short time ago that he was knocked down and run over in the street, and last winter he had an operation performed upon his eyes that confined him to the hospital for many weeks. Then he is a martyr to rheumatism. For years he was unable to use his right hand, and was obliged to do all his writing with his left. Now he is using his right again, but it is a very painful operation. To save moving his hand back and forth over the page, he writes in almost microscopic letters. He can get more words on a small sheet than any man I ever knew, but his writing is the despair of the compositor.

"'Why don't you dictate?' I asked.

"'Simply because I can not,' he answered. 'I must see the page fill before my eyes. It helps me to think. It is rather odd, but I can dictate verse. I suppose that is because I think my lines out well before I begin to write them. Last winter, when I was in the insane asylum—I beg its pardon—the hospital, Mrs. Stoddard came to see me every day, and I nearly always dictated verses to her that had been running through my head while I lay there alone. I have written some verses to speak at the dinner to-morrow night, because I could not make a speech. I could not speak off-hand, and I could not commit prose to memory. With a speech hanging over my head, I could not enjoy my dinner, but with only some verses to repeat that are already in my mind, I can have a good time."

Mr. Stoddard still controls the literary department in *The Mail and Express*, writing for it several columns a week, but seldom going to the office. He boasts among his possessions the original manuscript of Tennyson's "Tears, Idle Tears," a manuscript page of "Oliver Twist," the torn manuscript of one of Burns's poems, the manuscript of Lowell's "The Courtin'," and many of Bryant's, Bayard Taylor's, and Stedman's manuscripts. The writer in *The Critic* says further:

"Over Mr. Stoddard's mantelpiece is a frame full of portraits of his son Lorimer, of whom he is justly proud. Lorimer Stoddard was at one time an actor, and these pictures represent him in various costumes. The fact that he was an actor has helped him immensely in his work as a dramatist. It has taught him stage business and the value of action. I doubt if he will ever return to the stage as an actor; playwriting is much more to his taste. The success of his dramatization of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' [see LITERARY DIGEST, March 27] has been noised abroad, and he has just had a request from Mme. Duse for permission to put the play into Italian. To have Mme. Duse act in one's play is something to have lived for."

Mr. Stoddard's wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, has also achieved no small literary reputation, as readers of these columns know [see LITERARY DIGEST, November 21, for portrait and review of her work]. She is the author of several strong novels and of poems of remarkable dramatic intensity.

King Menelik's Library.—As most people know, some of our most valuable old manuscripts, especially Bible manuscripts, have come from Abyssinia. How many more rich finds may yet come out of that region one can only surmise. It is interesting to learn from *La Naturaleya*, Madrid, "that at the time of the Mohammedan invasion of Ethiopia in the sixteenth century, the Abyssinians placed all their Ethiopian manuscripts in Debra-Sina, one of the islands on Lake Zonay, and here they remained carefully guarded by the inhabitants, who looked upon the books as tutelary deities. Not long ago the negus sent an expedition to conquer these holy islands, and has built in his capital, Addis-Ababa, a library for the reception of the manuscripts

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thus recovered. In ancient times Ethiopia was a great center of learning, and some of these manuscripts have doubtless extreme value."

HIGH ART IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

AN earnest plea for the study of the highest types of art and literature in the elementary schools is made by Prof. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. By this he does not mean that elementary scholars can be taught to create such a type, but that they can be shown how to appreciate its motives, and thus be put in a position to be benefited by it all through life. He says (*Educational Review*, April) to begin with:

"In order to see what we have to do with in art and literature, let us look for a moment at its place among the fundamental activities of the soul. . . .

"The highest idea that man reaches is his thought of the divine as the first principle of the universe. There are three forms in which he attempts to express this idea. First in religion, second in art, third in philosophy; this highest idea appears necessarily as the good, the beautiful, and the true. We call the effort to celebrate the divine and realize it in good deeds religion; the effort to give visible forms or audible forms to it gives us the various branches of the fine arts and literature. The attempt to explain the world by the divine idea and to comprehend ultimate truth is philosophy. Thus we are to regard art and literature as having the same theme as religion and philosophy. The idea is that sculpture and painting, music and poetry have no other use than amusement must give way to the view which regards them as among the most serious and worthy occupations of the human soul.

"All that man does contributes to a revelation of human nature in its entirety, but art and literature lead all other branches of human learning in their capacity to manifest and illustrate the desires and aspirations, the thoughts and deeds of mankind. Hence the educative value of these things. In the presence of the conflict of moral ideals, the struggle of passion against what is rational, the attacks of sin and crime on the divine order of the world, all that is deepest in human character is manifested. Art and literature portray these serious collisions, and like the mountain upheavals that break and tilt up the strata of the crust of the earth and reveal to the geologist the sequence of the formations from the most primitive to the most recent, so these artistic situations reveal to all men the successive strata in the evolution of human emotions, ideas, and actions. Thereby the single individual comes to know the springs of action of his fellow men."

Professor Harris believes that this modern commercial and material age is the very time for an appreciation of the greatest art and literature of the past. He says:

"In the presence of this development of power over nature we desire to see a reflection of our material freedom, and we accordingly gratify ourselves by reproducing Greek art with its graceful forms. The perennial image of free control of bodily forms pleases us as it did the Greeks, but it does not excite in us a feeling of worship as it did in the Greeks. For we worship a transcendent God, one who can not be fully revealed in graceful forms like Zeus and Apollo, but who needs religion and philosophy for his revelation. For the Christian civilization needs not merely piety of sense-perception, which is art, but piety of the heart and piety of the intellect. We have varied our spiritual wants, and we have a place for art in our lives as a reflection of our freedom.

"Literature and art, in passing over from the classic type to the romantic, become more fully pervaded with the expression of motives and delicate shades of feeling. They show us in a more complete manner the subjective or inner life of the individual. In modern art we can see all of the successive stages by which a blind desire in the mind of a character becomes at length an emotion, and then a well-reasoned thought, and later on a conviction, and finally an action."

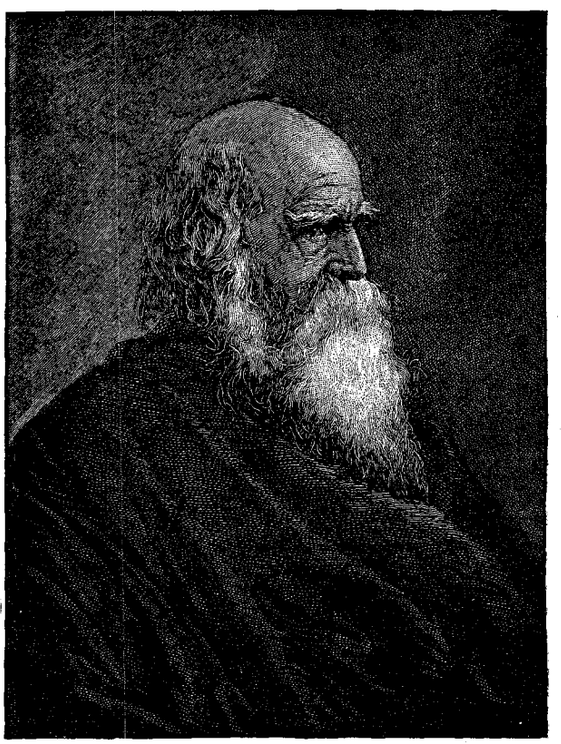
The materials for elementary study of great art and literature are very simple, says the author; the latter we have in books, the former are accessible as models of great buildings or photographs of buildings, statues, and paintings. These, with a teacher capable of analyzing the artist's motive, are all that we need. Professor Harris concludes as follows:

"It is by this study of the motives of the artist, and his use of them in creating what is called the organic unity of his work of art, that the pupil can be made to see that art is as serious as history, and even more truthful, as containing a logical consistency in the return of the deed upon the doer.

"Art and literature preserve for us the precious moments, the elevated insight of seers who are, next to the religious seers, the greatest teachers of the human race."

INTERESTING POINTS ABOUT BRYANT.

THERE is nothing new being told nowadays about the author of "Thanatopsis," but Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, in the third paper of the series on "American Bookmen" appearing in *The Bookman*, brings together in a brief sketch the most interesting points to be gleaned from the Bryant biographies. We are again reminded, for instance, that Bryant as well as Longfellow had his descent from the union between John Alden and Priscilla



WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Mullins; that William Cullen's father, at the age of sixty, ran a foot-race with a famous runner of the region (western Massachusetts) where he practised medicine, and won the race; that his mother kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day, not even that on which William Cullen was born (November 3, 1794), the entry for that day being: "*Stormy wind, N. E. Churned. Seven in the evening a son born.*" Are there any such children in this day, asks Mr. Howe, as there were a hundred years ago? The reason for his question appears in the following facts:

"We are credibly informed by Bryant himself, that at sixteen months he knew all the letters of the alphabet, and that his older brother, before the completion of his fourth year, 'had read the Scriptures through from beginning to end.' Much good they must have done him, one is tempted to interpose. Whether as a cause or an effect of precocity, the head of young Cullen, as he was called, was of such an alarming size that by his father's order

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he was dipped every summer morning, head and all, into a spring near the house, the treatment being continued so late into the autumn that it was sometimes necessary to break a film of ice for the child's bath. Before he attained manhood his delicate health was left entirely behind him."

At the age of thirteen the future bard wrote and his father published a little pamphlet entitled "The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times, a Satire." He entered Williams College at the age of sixteen, and wrote "Thanatopsis" at the age of seventeen. Mr. Howe retells the story of its appearance:

"'Thanatopsis' may be said to have given him his place in American letters, and the story of its origin can not be told too often. The unfailing wonder of it is that a boy of seventeen could have written it; not merely that he could have made verse of such structural beauty and dignity, but that the thoughts of which it is compacted could have been a boy's thoughts. The poem seems to have been written while he was at his father's house in Cummington, in the summer of 1811, before he had definitely begun the study of law. Fond as he had been of showing his earlier effusions to his father and others, the consciousness of having done something different and greater must have come upon him at this time, for it was only by accident, six years after the writing of 'Thanatopsis,' that his father chanced to find it and the poem now called 'An Inscription upon the Entrance to a Wood,' among some papers in a desk the boy had used while at home. Dr. Bryant read them with amazement and delight, hurried at once to the house of a neighbor, a lady of whose sympathy he felt sure, thrust them into her hands, and, with the tears running down his cheeks, said, 'Read them; they are Cullen's.'

"Now it had happened only a short time before, that Dr. Bryant had been asked in Boston to urge his son to contribute to the newly established *North American Review*, and had written him a letter on the editors' behalf. Here was the opportunity of a proud father. Without telling his son of his discovery or his purpose, he left the poems one day, together with some translations from Horace by the same hand, at the office of *The North American*. The little package was addressed to his editorial friend, Mr. Willard Phillips, of whom tradition tells us that as soon as he had read the poems he betook himself in hot haste to Cambridge to display his treasures to his associates, Richard H. Dana and Edward T. Channing. 'Ah, Phillips,' said Dana, when he had heard the poems read, 'you have been imposed upon! No one on this side of the Atlantic is capable of writing such verse.' But Phillips, believing Dr. Bryant to be responsible for it, declared that he knew the writer, and that Dana could see him at once if he would go to the State House, in Boston. Accordingly the young men posted in to town, and Dana, unconvinced after looking long and carefully at Dr. Bryant in his seat in the Senate, said, 'It is a good head, but I do not see "Thanatopsis" in it.'"

Bryant became a lawyer, was elected town clerk in Great Barrington, and, as such, in 1821, published the banns of his marriage with Frances Fairchild, who became "his only really intimate friend" according to George William Curtis. He told his mother of his marriage in the following letter:

"DEAR MOTHER: I hasten to send you the melancholy intelligence of what has lately happened to me.

"Early on the evening of the eleventh day of the present month I was at a neighboring house in this village. Several people of both sexes were assembled in one of the apartments, and three or four others, with myself, were in another. At last came in a little elderly gentleman, pale, thin, with a solemn countenance, pleuritic voice, hooked nose, and hollow eyes. It was not long before we were summoned to attend in the apartment where he and the rest of the company were gathered. We went in and took our seats; the little elderly gentleman with the hooked nose prayed, and we all stood up. When he had finished most of us sat down. The gentleman with the hooked nose then muttered certain cabalistical expressions, which I was too much frightened to remember, but I recollect that at the conclusion I was given to understand that I was married to a young lady of the name of Frances Fairchild, whom I perceived standing by my side, and I hope in the course of a few months to have the pleasure of introducing to you as your daughter-in-law, which is a matter of some interest to the poor girl, who has neither father nor mother in the world."

The pecuniary rewards of literary genius were not great in those days. Bryant's poems brought two dollars each, and when a friend told him in later years of having purchased for $20 a copy of Bryant's volume of verses published in 1821, the poet remarked that the sum paid was "more by a long shot" than he received for writing the book. He became an assistant editor on *The Evening Post*, then, in 1829, chief editor, retaining the position until his death nearly fifty years later. His sturdy independence once brought a mob around the office, and his opposition to slavery caused the paper to suffer commercially, but in compensation honors came thick and fast in the later years of his life. His Christian belief was intimately an element of his nature, but it was not until his wife's dangerous illness in 1858 that he united with a church. Mr. Howe concludes as folows:

"By reason of his long-continued life, Bryant seems nearer to our own day than, as a poet, he really is. Historically he must be remembered as the first American poet of distinction—first in poetry as Irving was first in one form of prose and Cooper in another. The body of his poetic work is small, and the greater portion of it is manifestly destined to be forgotten. But with 'Thanatopsis' and the handful of other lines which seem framed for a longer existence, shall we not preserve our memories of the man himself? For the celebration of his seventieth birthday Whittier wrote a poem in which there is one stanza that bears a closer application to Bryant than to almost any other poet of whom one can think. With the good Friend's words, then, let us leave him:

'We praise not now the poet's art,
The rounded beauty of his song;
Who weighs him from his life apart
Must do his nobler nature wrong.'"

An able critique of Bryant's literary work appears in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) by Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. Mr. Sedgwick is not very laudatory, and does not rank Bryant among the great poets of the earth. Here, for instance, is what he says about "Thanatopsis":

"Can we set 'Thanatopsis' beside Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' and not miss Gray's wider thoughtfulness, deeper tenderness, and surpassing art? Can we match it with 'Lines Composed near Tintern Abbey'? No, most assuredly. 'Thanatopsis' does not rank with these great poems, but it is a noble poem, and disappointing only in this, that it gives promise of a greater excellence, which Bryant never attained."

Great poetry has never been written, says the writer, by a man who did not give it his whole heart and his undivided allegiance, and this Bryant could not give. Except at their best, his verses "show a lack of art," are "a little undisciplined." We quote further:

"The task of the poet is to learn form, that he may have dominion over matter. Drudgery and slavish service hew out the only road to freedom. Bryant holds so high his independence that he will not submit enough to discipline, and therefore he says, 'The sun was near his set'; he speaks of 'sylvan lakelet,' and then before that has dribbled out of our memory 'wavelets' come splashing along. There may be high authority for these expressions, but they were not meet for Bryant's purposes."

We are reminded in this connection of what Dorothy Wordsworth said in her journal about Wordsworth: "William has come back tired; he has spent all the day in thinking of an adjective for the cuckoo." This is introductory to a comparison between Bryant and Wordsworth as poets of nature. Wordsworth teaches us to love and reverence her as our young virgin mother; Bryant finds in her but an echo of himself. "Nature for him does not vary with its changing seasons. It is October, sunshine or shade, all the year; there is but one music in the pines, but one rustle in the fallen leaves; the grasses speak in monotone."

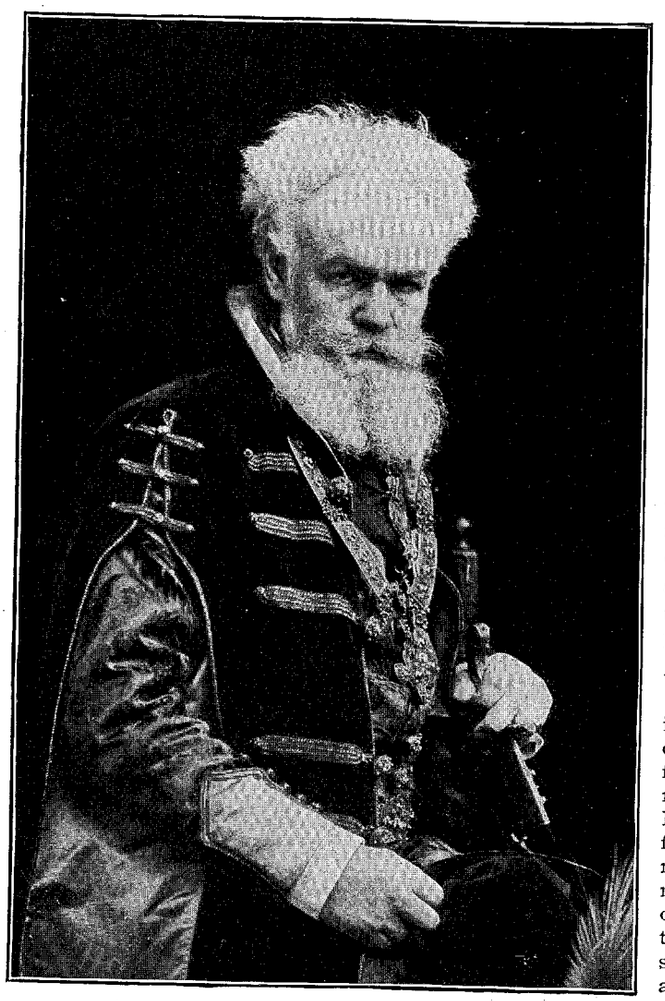
Bryant does, however, make the moral law beautiful, and "whatever man does so deserves well of the people." Hartley Coleridge once asked Matthew Arnold if he wished to hear the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

best short poem in the English language, and, Arnold nodding assent, Coleridge read to him Bryant's "Lines to a Waterfowl." Yet, with all their nobility, Bryant's poems do not, Mr. Sedgwick thinks, stir our sympathies with passion or with joy, nor make us richer in any fresh knowledge of mankind. "He wrote his poetry for the pleasure of self-expression, and not to exalt himself by joining the band of poets. Literature was of his 'life a thing apart'; whatever he may have said about his love of poetry, the fact remains that, even after he had acquired sufficient property for his needs, he did not devote himself to literature. Born men of letters do not so. To him letters were an accomplishment."

A BROKEN-DOWN ARTIST.

THE reports of Munkacsy's breakdown, that have already been referred to in these pages, seem to be too well-founded. For some time now he has been confined in a private asylum near Bonn, and the days of his production seem to have



MIKHAIL MUNKACSY.

come to an end. *The Art Interchange* recalls, in this connection, the story of his life, and briefly reproduces it as follows:

"His career seems almost like a fairy story—from his lowly origin and his beginning as a decorator of furniture in the market-place, to his princely house in Paris, filled with beautiful objects and rich stuffs to delight the eye. Altho he is classed among French painters from having lived so long in Paris, yet he never lost his interest in his native Hungary, and only two years ago he left Paris for Budapest, where he hoped to remain permanently, in the hope of doing something toward the development of Hungarian art. From Hungary he has received marked recognition and honor and several important commissions for the decoration of public buildings. Notwithstanding the large prices which dealers have received for his pictures, Munkacsy himself is a poor man. But what is also saddening is the perishable character of his work, particularly his earlier canvases, from his fondness for the use of bitumen in his painting. His pictures for some years have steadily decreased in value, owing to his mania for the use of this pigment. Generally artists use bitumen with the utmost care to produce richness in the dark tones of a picture, but Munkacsy knew no such caution, and many of his pictures, like the 'Mont de Piété' in the Metropolitan Museum, and the 'Milton Dictating Paradise Lost,' in the Lenox Gallery, have become almost black with the passing years. It will be recalled that it was from America that this artist received his first encouragement—in the purchase by a Philadelphia patron of art of his picture, 'The Last Day of a Condemned Man,' when it was first shown in Paris. At that time Munkacsy was unknown to the art world, having just completed his studies at Düsseldorf, but this purchase started him on his career. The picture was sent to the Wilstach Gallery, in Philadelphia, and is still to be seen in the Fairmount Park Memorial Art Gallery. Two other large pictures which did much for his reputation through exhibition, and which are his greatest achievements—'Christ Before Pilate' and 'Christ on Calvary'—are also owned in Philadelphia."

WALTER PATER'S EXTRAORDINARY INFLUENCE.

NO one who has read the English and continental journals during the last few months can fail to have been struck by the importance attached to the work of the late Walter Pater. Tho never a popular author, and tho many educated men even in England have never even heard of him, the influence he exerted, on young men especially, in regard to their ideals of life was deep and lasting, tho not, it is to be feared, altogether wholesome. From many articles on Pater we select one by Stanley Addleshaw in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (March) as furnishing the most satisfactory and quotable outline of his philosophy of life.

The main object of the article is to show the change which came over Pater himself. "His ideas, from being purely pagan in the 'Renaissance,' became in the greatest and most thoughtful of his books, 'Marius the Epicurean,' actually Christian." The apparent purpose of the first book ("Renaissance") was not historically new. It was to revive the Hedonism of the Greeks and Romans, in a refined form, and offer it as the key of life. Mr. Addleshaw thus describes it:

"Make your life dramatic (this is the sum of Mr. Pater's teaching); let it be filled with sensation. Remember that no moment can return; let it, then, be as exquisite as possible. 'Not the fruit of experience, but experience itself is the end. A counted number of pulses only is given us of a variegated dramatic life. How may we see in them all that is to be seen in them by the finest senses? To burn always with this hard, gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life.' And again: 'While all melts under our feet, we may well catch at any exquisite passion, or any contribution to knowledge, that seems by a lifted horizon to set the spirit free for a moment, or any stirring of the senses, strange dyes, strange colors and curious odors, or work of the artist's hand, or the face of one's friend'; and he ends his essay with phrases which have long ago become the banal catchwords of the neo-Hedonists: 'Of this wisdom, the poetic passion, the desire of beauty, the love of art for art's sake, has most; for art comes to you professing frankly to give nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass, and simply for those moments' sake.' . . .

"A young man, say, with esthetic susceptibilities, filled with a yearning for beauty, for the uncommon, the curious, possessed with a passionate desire for pleasure, comes across this essay and proceeds to mold his life thereon.

"Here he is told to live for passion, for art. Every moment is to be given to some exquisite and penetrating sensation. Nothing is said about moral or immoral, right or wrong. Does it give me pleasure? Does it seem beautiful to me? These were the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

questions a man must ask. If, then, a thing seemed beautiful, seemed fraught with pleasure, why not appropriate it, regardless of its ethical import? As we read this essay, we find no mention of restraint; no strict ideal of life, such as Christianity offers, is given. The standards of life here set up are merely artistic, and purely individual. A man was to look on things solely as they affected himself and tended to his artistic self-development.

"This was what the theory of 'art for art's sake' logically came to. Everything was to be looked upon from an artistic point of view. To call a thing moral or immoral in art was absurd. Does it give me pleasure!—that is the question. Is it well done? seemed a more important question to ask than, Is it rightly done?"

Turning now to "Marius the Epicurean," Mr. Addleshaw speaks of this book as "one of the century's masterpieces." "It is certainly unique in the literature of England, being our only philosophical romance." As Marius was the son of a noble family in the time of Marcus Aurelius, when such theories as are broached in the "Renaissance" were much in the air, it was to be expected that he would show us those ideals of life flourishing in an atmosphere congenial to them, and prove "the perfect example of one who lived for art's sake alone." But Marius, whom Mr. Addleshaw takes to be in large part Pater himself, finds longings which "art for art's sake" can not satisfy. The idea of responsibility crept in. The one question to ask was no longer, "Does it please me?" There came a religious sense of duty, "to offend against which brought with it a strange feeling of disloyalty as to a person." He goes to Rome, and hears Marcus Aurelius speak. It was a speech of disillusion, on the transient nature of all things, and left in the mind of Marius such reflections as these:

"Were, for instance, the things of this world really worth striving after? Were they ends in themselves? Was the most exquisite moment, drained of all its latent possibilities, really sufficient? Would even a life made up of these be a success, with nothing beyond? And how satisfy the craving after something beyond death? Could this mystic longing be stilled by the thought that he might live on in some perfect fragment of expression? Why, even such miserable substitute for immortality was not to be counted on as sure."

He comes into association with some of the Christians, and gradually his whole philosophy of life is changed. Mr. Addleshaw thus describes the change:

"He found, too, that this new religion glorified other things in life also. Chastity, one of the chief jewels in its crown, a very essential of the Christian life, had always been an ideal—hard to realize—it is true, in pagan Rome—in the eyes of Marius. It had always seemed to be something very perfect, something worthy of striving for. And among these men he found it an essential, almost a matter of course. Labor, too, common toil, was illumined, seeing that their King Himself had stooped to toil. The wonder of Christianity for him lay in this, that it did not pass things by or reject them as he had done, but rather embraced all things, things even which he had deemed poor and mean. And taking them it purified them, and ennobled them, lending them dignity and restraint. The spirit of chastity seemed present in all the ways of life—not in so-called morals alone. Yes, the church did not make a clean sweep of the pagan world and begin again, but as she turned pagan temples into churches, so also she took all that was best in pagan life, and, rearranging and purifying, adapted them to herself. She seemed to breathe harmony into the elements around her, which had hitherto been perplexing and discordant, and they fell into a comely and attractive order. . . .

"So as we close the book we feel that this is Walter Pater's final teaching upon life; that he who had expressed purely pagan ideas some years before has now modified his theories and brought them into harmony with the laws of the church. He has not given up art; far from it, but only art for art's sake. The beautiful, the pleasure-giving are no longer ends in themselves, but only means by which the ideal may be reached.

"The greatest art has always been that which tries to elevate men: in painting Fra Angelico, in poetry Dante, in fiction Thackeray. So far is art from curtailing or maiming itself when it has a purpose, that it may be said with truth that no great art was ever without a purpose. The art done for its own sake is the mother of all that is feeble and worthless in every domain of expression. So Mr. Pater, in changing his theories, did not lose art, but rather found her for the first time. He now realized, as Browning had done, that things are worthless, however beautiful, unless they make for righteousness."

Unfortunately, Mr. Addleshaw thinks, the disciples of Pater in his earlier years have not followed him in his mental development; but, on the contrary, have exaggerated the teachings of the first book and forced it far beyond its author's intention even at that period.

Recreations of English Authors.—In a biographical annual published in England and entitled *Who's Who*, appears a series of answers to questions addressed to literary men and women as to their favorite pastimes. If the best index to one's character is what one most enjoys, some light on the character of English writers may (but we doubt it) be extracted from the following facts: Marie Corelli seeks recreation in music and reading and playgoing; Miss Braddon in riding, gardening, music, and literature; Sarah Grand in music, country life, and sociology; John Oliver Hobbes plays music and chess; Mrs. Meynell finds recreation in music; Mrs. Molesworth in flowers, in the country, and in little children; Sir Edwin Arnold yachts, travels, and cycles; the poet-laureate gardens; he also rides and fishes. Mr. Robert Barr finds recreation in cycling, photography, and eucre; Mr. Barrie in cricket; 'Ian MacLaren' in golf; Mr. Birrell in walking, golf, and book-hunting; Mr. Oscar Browning in swimming, cycling, and mountaineering; Mr. Buchanan in shooting, fishing, yachting, and horse-racing; Mr. Hall Caine in mountaineering and riding; Mr. Sidney Colvin in novels, travel and cycling; Mr. Crockett in mountaineering, cycling, and golf; Mr. Hardy in forestry, architecture, and cycling; Mr. Haggard, like the poet-laureate, in gardening, and also in shooting, fishing, and cycling; Mr. Kipling cycles and fishes; Mr. Lang fishes and plays cricket and golf; Mr. Le Gallienne cycles; Mr. Lilly rides, cycles, and plays racquets; Mr. Meredith reads French; Sir Lewis Morris names poetry as his recreation; Mr. Arthur Morrison collects Japanese prints; Mr. James Payn plays whist; Mr. Shaw finds recreation in cycling and showing-off: Sir Walter Besant in looking on, and Dr. Jessopp in visiting his parishioners, growing apples and potatoes, grumbling at the weather, and driving an old horse as far as he will go. Dr. Martineau, who is nearly ninety-two, gives rowing and walking."

NOTES.

THE London *Academy* recently published a portrait of Landor, and a week or so afterward received a letter from an enterprising firm of publishers in London, addressed to "Walter Savage Landor, Esq.," which read as follows:

"Sir: We are very anxious to include your portrait in our 'Series of Celebrities,' and should be very pleased if you could kindly grant us a sitting for the purpose at your convenience, especially as only a few minutes will be required. We shall be happy to take you any time that you may be able to appoint, and we will, of course, send copies of the portraits for your inspection before making use of them in any way. We are, sir, yours faithfully, ——."

Munsey's tells the following of Rudyard Kipling to show that if he is, as charged, very disobliging to strangers, he can be very gracious to friends. Prof. Brander Matthews had secured a beautifully bound volume of "Many Inventions" and sent it to Kipling asking him to write something on the fly-leaf. "It is doubtful whether any one could have complied more gracefully than did the flattered author, for 'Many Inventions' returned accompanied by a brief note: 'There are four fly-leaves to the book. Did you want me to fill all of them?' As a matter of fact Mr. Kipling had written four poems for his friend, poems which Mr. Matthews numbers among his most cherished possessions, and which will never be published except in a volume of his 'literary experiences.'"

JUSTIN MCCARTHY may be an Irishman, but he doesn't seem to have all the symptoms, to judge from a description of him in Charles A. Cooper's "An Editor's Retrospect." Says the editor: "What he [McCarthy] wanted was a spice of the devil. If he could have got angry, he would have been a great man. Sometimes in his writing he seems to be getting nearly red-hot. If he could get to white heat, he would be the foremost writer of his time. In politics it is the same. He has more knowledge of the world and more constructive ability than all the rest of the party to which he adheres. But he can not be angry; he can not get into a passion; he can not even simulate one. Thus he has been made a figurehead and vastly inferior men are regarded as real leaders. He would have done better to keep to literature."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE.

ANOMALIES AT LOW TEMPERATURES.

THE discoveries of recent years have placed at the command of experimenters a range of low temperatures entirely beyond anything that used even to be dreamed of, and have hence opened a wide field for research. All the well-known properties of common bodies are being examined anew under these different conditions, and, as might be expected, some very curious things have been found out about the behavior of substances when subjected to the enormous degree of cold now at our disposal. Some of these are related by I. Van Geersdaele in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 20) in an article, part of which we translate below:

"Below — 100° C. heat passes through all protecting envelopes with the same facility, no matter what their nature or their thickness. It is only above — 70° that the influence of the protective layer begins to show itself. At low temperatures all bodies become transparent to heat, as glass is to light; to try to keep in heat, therefore, by means of a protecting wrapper would be like constructing a dark chamber for photography with walls of clear glass."

Pictet tells us, says M. Van Geersdaele, that this phenomenon is similar to that presented by colored glass, which lets through —for instance—the red, or long, light waves and stops the short, or blue ones. A woolen wrap in like manner keeps in the short heat waves, but allows the longest—"those that correspond to the gravest note in the heat scale"—to pass. Without discussing the orthodoxy of this explanation, we will pass on to the description of some of the liquids obtained by the action of intense cold and pressure on gases. At first sight, we are told, they might be taken for water. Says M. Van Geersdaele:

"Most of them are colorless; exceptions are oxygen, which is pale blue, and ozone, which is of a deeper blue.

"But if we examine the liquids a little more closely we shall see that they differ from water considerably. Beside the greater part of them, water and even alcohol produce the effect of a heavy, sluggish, and viscous oil, so mobile are these new liquids. Their density is in general very small; that of oxygen and argon, however, is a little greater than that of water."

After telling us that all these liquids absorb the same parts of the spectrum as the gases from which they were condensed, showing that their molecules continue to vibrate in the liquid form just as they did in the gaseous, the author goes on to tell us of another interesting low-temperature optical property. He says:

"M. Pictet has studied the effects produced by great cold on phenomena of phosphorescence. He finds that for all phosphorescent substances known in physics there is a temperature, the same for all, at which, when placed in darkness, they no longer give out light. It is about —70° that phosphorescence thus disappears.

"If we then allow the tubes containing the phosphorescent substances to return to ordinary temperatures, without subjecting them anew to the light, they soon begin to shine again and shine more and more as they grow warmer.

"On the other hand Dewar, operating at the boiling-point of [liquid] air (—192°), while he has also proved that phosphorescence disappears at very low temperatures, remarks, in addition, that phosphorescent bodies, exposed to sunlight while they are at these low temperatures, acquire, after being reheated, a power of emission much more considerable than in the normal state, so that gelatin, celluloid, paraffin, and ivory show well-marked phenomena of phosphorescence after exposure to the sun at a very low temperature. . . .

"When plunging certain substances into liquid air, Dewar noticed that the low temperature thus obtained had a very marked influence on the colors of these bodies. Thus vermilion and mercuric iodid, both usually of a fine scarlet, turn to pale orange; uranium nitrate, which is normally yellow, takes on a white tint. Blues and organic colors are not altered at this temperature. . . .

"The tenacity of metals and their stretching before breaking are also affected by great cold, both these properties increasing constantly as the temperature falls. . . . M. Pictet notices that metals gain in sonorousness when subjected to such a degree of cold. Thus at —150° mercury and lead give a perfectly pure tone. Likewise a magnesium spring vibrates as if made of steel."

Considerable space is devoted by the author to a description of the great increase of power observed in magnets at these low temperatures, a steel magnet being able to sustain 50 per cent. more weight at — 105° than at + 30°, and oxygen, which in the gaseous form is very feebly magnetic, becoming so strongly so when liquefied that it will heap itself up about the poles of a magnet. He goes on as follows:

"Another physical property increases with the lowering of temperature—the electric conductivity of pure metals. All metals seem to tend toward perfect conductivity with falling temperature. . . .

"But pure metals alone become better conductors of electricity with great cold. Alloys follow another law altogether—so much so that it has been recently proposed to base on this difference a process for measuring the purity of metals. This would be a valuable method, for it would make possible the analysis of the rare metals without any loss, or that of any precious objects whatever without injuring them.

"It remains to describe one last anomaly—the crystallization of chloroform. . . .

"Side by side are placed two cold-producing machines, one holding about 2½ quarts, the other 32 quarts. In each is placed a test-tube of pure chloroform. The machines are worked. The thermometer marks —68½° in the little one, and crystals appear, but the temperature continues to fall in the large one; it reaches —81° and not the least trace of crystallization is observed. We shall not attempt to reproduce here the explanation that the experimenter has given of this phenomenon. It rests on too many hypotheses to be accepted at present without reserve."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Human Beings with Tails. — Tails are not so rare among human beings as is generally thought, but they are always deformities, no race of tailed men being known. The report of the French traveler, who claimed to have discovered a tailed race in Farther India, certainly does not prove the contrary, for his own story, as translated in these columns a year or so ago, shows that he saw only one of the tailed men, and it is thought by students of the subject that this man was probably deformed. *The American Naturalist*, April, says on this subject: "According to Prof. W. Waldeyer, who has recently gone over the subject, a tail is to be defined as a portion of the body that contains the caudal, *i.e.*, post-sacral, vertebræ, and sundry other derivatives of caudal segments, all surrounded by integument. With reference to man, Virchow, in 1880, distinguished between tails with vertebræ and soft tails—a distinction generally recognized. As is well known, the human embryo always shows evidence of a true vertebrated tail that may even persist after birth, yet in no case is it certain that more vertebral elements are present than are to be found in the normal coccyx. What occurs in tailed human subjects is the soft tail of Virchow, which corresponds to the distal non-vertebrated portion of the tail in other animals. In some cases this may be partly bony, but there is no increase in the number of caudal vertebræ."

Diamonds in an Extinct Volcano.—"An interesting discovery from a geological point of view," says *Le Génie Civil*, "was recently made by an explorer in the mountains of Witzies Hoek, Natal. On the summit of an extinct volcano, on the edge of a lake that occupies the crater, soundings revealed a layer of sand enclosing small diamonds. It would be interesting to know whether these diamonds were there accidentally, that is, as the result of washing operations carried on by the natives, or whether this discovery corresponds to an actual mine of diamonds, for the hills of Witzies Hoek are not situated in regions known to be diamond-bearing. On this last hypothesis, the presence of precious stones in the crater of a volcano would doubtless throw some light on the formation of the gems in nature."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

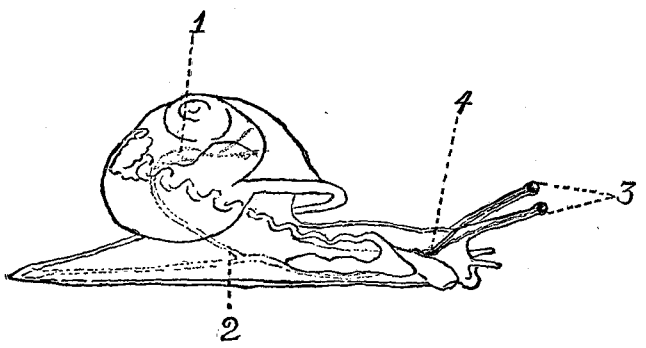
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

QUEER EYES IN QUEER PLACES.

THIS is the title of an entertaining article contributed to *The Medical Record* (April 10) by Dr. James Weir, of Owensboro, Ky. In a recent article, we quoted from an English scientific magazine an account of the way in which eyeless creatures can distinguish between light and darkness by means of their sensitive skins. After stating this fact in his introduction, Dr. Weir begins at the lowest organisms in which special sight organs are found. He says:

JELLYFISH (*Eretima gigas*), SHOWING MARGINAL EYES.

"Primitive eyes appear in animals very low in the scale of life; probably the most remarkable of these early organs of sight are to be found in the medusa, or jellyfish. This creature, with its bell-shaped body and pendent stem, bears a striking resemblance to an umbrella; noting this resemblance, naturalists have given the name *manubrium*, 'handle,' to the stem. Around the edge of the umbrella and situated at regular intervals are certain round cell-like organs, which vary considerably in number. Some species have only eight, while others have sixty, eighty, and even (in Æquorea) as high as six hundred. These so-called 'marginal bodies' are the eyes of the jellyfish. By many biologists these organs are considered to be ears; they contain within their capsules transparent bodies, which some scientists deem otoliths or 'hearing-stones.' Experimentation and microscopical examinations, however, have taught me very recently to believe otherwise. In these marginal bodies there is always a deposit of pigment; this is unquestionably a primitive retina, while the transparent disk is indubitably a primitive lens. That these creatures can tell the difference between light and darkness is a fact easily demonstrated. Time and again have I made them follow a bright light around the walls of the aquarium in which they were confined. On one occasion I made some medusæ tipsy, and their drunken gravity as they rolled and staggered through the

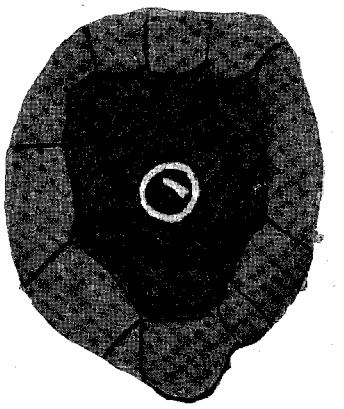


EYES OF SNAIL (*Helix albolabria.*)
1, Heart; 2, aorta; 3, eyes; 4, superior head ganglion (brain and optic nerves).

water in pursuit of the light was as sorrowful as it was instructive; their actions in this respect were those of intoxicated men. After I had siphoned off the alcoholized water and replaced it with pure water, they rapidly regained their normal status; whether or not any of them felt any evil effects from their involuntary debauch, I am not prepared to state. . . .

"The snail carries its eyes in telescopic watch-towers. This animal is, for the most part, nocturnal in its habits, and, since prominent and commanding view-points are assigned to its organs of vision, one would naturally expect to find a comparatively high degree of development in them; and this supposition is correct. The eyes of this creature are in the extreme tips of its 'horns,' and consist of (1) a cornea, (2) a lens, and (3) a retina. Lubbock is rather disposed to decry the visual powers of the snail; my conclusions, drawn from personal observations, are, however, directly the opposite. The position of the eyes at the extreme tips of the 'feelers' naturally indicates that they subserve a very useful purpose; otherwise they would not have attained such prominence and such a high degree of development. Actual experimentation declares that the garden snail can see a moving white object, such as a ball of cotton or twine, at a distance of two feet. In my experiments I used a pole ten feet in length, from the tip of which a white or dark ball was suspended by a string. The ball was made to describe a pendulum-like movement to and fro in front of the snail on a level with the tips of its horns. Time and again I have seen a snail draw in its horns when it perceived the white ball, to it an unknown and terror-inspiring object. . . .

"The queerest of all queer-eyed animals is probably the Periophthalmus, a fish inhabiting the coasts of China, Japan, India, the Malayan Archipelago, and Eastern Africa. I use the word coasts advisedly, for this strange creature, when in pursuit of its prey, leaves the sea and comes out on the sands, thus existing for the greater portion of its life in an element which, according to the nature of things, ought to be fatal to it. The laws of evolution have, however, eminently prepared it for its peculiar mode of life, for its gill cavities are so large that when it abandons the sea it carries in them a quantity of water which yields up the necessary supply of oxygen. Its locomotion has been provided for likewise, for continued use along certain lines has so developed its pectoral fins that the creature uses them as legs, and jumps along at a surprising rate of speed. Its eyes are very large and prominent, and possess, for a fish, the peculiar faculty of looking around on all sides; hence its name, Periophthalmus, which is derived from the Greek words *peri*, around, and *ophthalmos*, eye. These eyes are situated on top of the animal's head, and present a very grotesque appearance."



THE THIRD EYE OF A SMALL LIZARD (*Calotis.*)

Dr. Weir closes his article with the following curious combination of biology and mythology:

"The Greeks were, unwittingly, very near an anatomical truth when they ascribed to certain monsters, called cyclopes, only one eye apiece, which was placed in the center of their foreheads. The cyclopean eye exists to-day in the brains of men in a rudimentary form, for in the pineal gland we find the last vestiges of that which was once a third eye, and which looked out into the world, if not from the center of the forehead, at least from very near that point. There is alive to-day a little creature which would put to shame the one-eyed arrogance and pride of Polyphemus, and Arges, and Brontes, and Steropes, and all the rest of the single-eyed gentry who, in the days of myths and myth-makers, inhabited the 'fair Sicilian Isle.' The animal in question is a small lizard, called Calotis. Its well-developed third eye is situated in the top of its head, and can be easily seen through the modified and transparent scale which serves it as a cornea. Many other lacertilians have this third eye, tho it is not so highly organized as it is in the species just mentioned. A tree lizard, which is to be found in the mountains of east Tennessee and Kentucky, has its third eye quite well developed. This little animal is called the 'singing scorpion' by the mountaineers (by the way, all lizards are scorpions to these people), and is a most interesting creature. I heard its plaintive 'peep, peep, peep,' on Chilhowee Mountain a number of times before I became aware of the fact that a lizard was the singer. On dissection, the third eye will be found lying immediately beneath the skin; it has a lens, retina, and optic nerve."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGLISH CRITICS.

IT is asserted by *The Scientific American*, in a leading editorial article on "American Railway Speeds," that record-breaking performances by American locomotives are persistently looked upon with suspicion by English experts, who are unwilling to admit that English engines can be surpassed in this respect. Of a special manifestation of this feeling as given by a well-known English technical journal it speaks as follows:

"*The Engineer*, of London, is greatly disturbed from time to time because American railroad men—managers, master mechanics, and engineers—persist in crediting their own locomotives with feats of speed and hauling power which are entirely beyond the capabilities of any English locomotive. This periodic irritation is discernible in every announcement of an exceptional American locomotive performance that may appear in the columns of our contemporary. Ordinarily the vexation appears in the form of an obvious query mark, deftly woven into the phraseology of what purports to be a simple announcement of the fact that a fast run has been made. But if the run should happen to have been particularly brilliant, the editor's wrath is manifested by his handing over the details of the performance to *The Engineer's* expert in figures, who proceeds to prove on general principles, and by the aid of sundry formulæ of unimpeachable antiquity, that, in the nature of things, the feat could never have been performed. No sooner does an American engineer 'smash the record' than the expert proceeds to smash the engineer, burying the luckless wight under a very avalanche of theoretical calculations."

The basis of such criticism is generally a reference to the powers of an English locomotive of the same class. But, it is pointed out by the journal from which we quote, there is really such difference in the construction of the two engines as to vitiate any comparison of the sort. To quote further:

"In general it may be said that it is altogether absurd to make the data of English locomotive performance the basis of an argument as to the possible or impossible performance of an American locomotive, so radically different are the leading features of the two designs. The American machine can haul the larger loads because it is specially designed to do so, and the same reason must be given for the relatively large horse-power which it is able to indicate. . . . The American locomotive is provided with large port areas and drivers of moderate diameter; and in running a given distance, when working up to its full power, it will use a far greater volume of steam in its cylinders than an English locomotive with its seven or eight-foot drivers and slower piston speed. The parts of an English locomotive's cylinders are short and cramped, ill adapted to give that free admission and escape to the steam which is essential to effective work at very high speeds. The slow piston speed and the low mean cylinder pressure will account for the small indicated horse-power of English locomotives, which ordinarily ranges from 700 to 800; whereas the locomotives that haul the heavy expresses in this country will indicate from 1,100 to 1,300 horse-power when working up to their full power. Just here lies the explanation of the relatively great size of locomotive boilers in America. Engines that use such large volumes of steam require large boiler capacity; and hence the latest boilers in this country have from 1,800 to 2,200 square feet of heating surface, as against from 1,000 to 1,300 square feet in England.

"Other things being equal, the locomotive that can pass the greatest weight of dry steam through its cylinders, in traversing a given distance on the rails, will exert the greatest power. English engineers, who are continually expressing their surprise at the enormous size of American locomotive boilers, should bear in mind that it is its large boiler capacity which primarily enables the American locomotive to haul heavy loads at speeds which are altogether beyond the power of the English machine.

"The English locomotive is handicaped at the very start by its small boiler with only 1,000 to 1,200 square feet of heating surface, and the valve-gear and piston speed are proportioned to match it, the ports being small and the piston speed slow."

As extreme examples on each side the writer instances some new express locomotives built respectively for the New York, New Haven, and Hartford road in this country and for the North-eastern road in England. The former has 6-foot drivers, 20 × 24 inch cylinders, 2,114 square feet of heating surface, and 30 of grate area, while the corresponding figures for the latter are 7 feet 7½ inches for the drivers, 20 × 26 inches for cylinders, 1,216 for heating surface and 20 for grate area.

The editorial concludes as follows:

"In conclusion it may be said that if the designers of English locomotives would cease to strive after an ideal economy in fuel, and devote their attention to the more serious problem of hauling heavy loads at high speed, they could solve the problem at once by adopting the practical and common-sense methods of American builders; moreover, if *The Engineer* would spend as much time and energy in teaching its readers *how* and *why* the American locomotive *does* certain things as it now spends in trying to prove that it never has and never will do them, it would be more in line with modern developments and less open to the charge of persistent and unreasonable prejudice."

Painting with Compressed Air.—"It begins to look," says *The Engineering News*, April 8, "as if the compressed-air nozzle was to become the most-used tool in the painter's trade. . . . Recent expressions on the subject of painting freight-cars by compressed air . . . are practically unanimous in favor of that method. The painter's trade is an exceedingly conservative one, and it is safe to say that if the new method had not shown a very material saving in the total cost over the old system of application of paint by hand-brushes, it would never have been adopted so extensively in this field in such a short time. As most of our readers will recall, the practical use of compressed air for painting began with the buildings of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. These enormous structures were painted, or rather sprayed, with kalsomine by compressed-air machines. In fact it would have been a practical impossibility to have covered them by hand-brushing within the limits of reasonable expense. In this first work it was estimated that the amount of color used was 50 per cent. or more in excess of what would have been used with hand-brushing. Since that time, however, the process has been so improved and perfected that it is possible now to apply paint as well as kalsomine, and a skilful workman will use no more material to cover a given surface than is needed to do good work with a brush."

A Curious Arithmetical Faculty.—Lightning calculators are by no means rare, but a curious variation from the usual run of them is reported from France. Says *L'Illustration* (Paris, March 27):

"At the Anatomical Society of Bordeaux a young man of twenty-seven years was exhibited recently who has a most remarkable power. Since the age of ten years he has not been able to keep from counting all the letters contained in the phrases that he thinks, speaks, writes, or hears; and he executes this phenomenal task without apparent trouble and without fatigue, keeping on with the practise of his profession or the reading of books, and carrying on ordinary conversation. It is sufficient to utter any phrase whatever to him, for him to respond at once with a number that exactly represents the total of the letters that form it. This young man possesses a capital of which he does not seem to be aware, for in the parts of Paris where people amuse themselves aptitudes much less interesting than this have been exhibited with success. It seems that this example of arithmomania is not unique in the family of the young man in question. One of his brothers, when about seven years old, had a similar penchant for counting the syllables of words, but this disappeared in about a year."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"MR. CARL BARUS has measured the amplitude of the vibrations of a telephone diaphragm," says *Electricity*, "and finds them to be less than one millionth of a centimeter [four ten millionths of an inch]. Lord Rayleigh found that the vibrations of air of minimum audibility were considerably less, and that those of a whistle measured at a distance of half a mile from their source are only 8.1 one hundred millionths of a centimeter [12 billionths of an inch]."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DUST AND THE CLEARNESS OF THE AIR.

THE effect of atmospheric dust in altering the visibility of distant mountains is discussed by Herr Schultheiss in a recent number of the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*. *Science* (April 16) condenses his results as follows:

"Observations on the visibility of the Alps have been made for twenty years past at Höchenschwand, a station in the southern Black Forest, at an altitude of 1,000 meters [3,280 feet] and commanding, under favorable conditions, an extended view of the Alps as far as Mont Blanc. Three degrees of visibility are noted, designated respectively as 0, 1, and 2, the latter figure denoting the greatest clearness of view. A careful study of the records and of the weather conditions prevailing at the times of observation reveals the fact that the visibility is best under anticyclonic conditions [the presence of an area of high barometer]. . . . There is a descending movement of the atmosphere, and as the upper strata are cleaner and purer than the lower this process results in causing greater clearness of the air and hence a higher degree of visibility. Ninety per cent. of all the cases in which the view of the distant Alps was clear are found to be associated with such . . . conditions. Cleaning the air by means of rain seems to be the controlling factor in the majority of the other 10 per cent. of cases. Naturally, as anticyclones are more frequent and longer-lived over central Europe in winter, the visibility is greater in winter and less in summer. There is a common belief, here as well as in Europe, that very clear days, which give very good views of distant mountains, are most likely to be followed by rain. Schultheiss has investigated this question in the case of the Alps as seen from Höchenschwand, and finds that an especially clear view is seldom closely followed by rain. He also finds that the dust in the atmosphere at 1,000 meters is very fine and does not include large quantities of coarser smoke particles as it does at lower levels."

Roentgen Rays and the Blind.—The possibility of causing the blind to see by means of the X rays is discussed in the *Photographisches Archiv* by Czèrmat, who concludes that the feat may be performed, but in a very limited way. The following abstract of his article is given in *The American Journal of Photography* (April): "The first point to determine is whether the retina is sensitive to the Röntgen rays, inasmuch as they pertain to the invisible, tho it has been claimed that some eyes are capable of appreciating them, especially in the case of persons who have had the lens of the eye removed in the operation for cataract. Like other substances, the lens is found to be fluorescent and so absorbs the greater part of the rays, and, supposing the nerve-fibers of the retina to be intact, the doctor thinks there is no reason to doubt but that the impression might be cognized. Notwithstanding the abundant radiation of the light it is but very sparsely, if at all, reflected from objects, only metals having shown a slight amount of weak, diffuse reflection.

"In order visually to perceive a body, not only is reflection from it necessary, but also the light must be refracted through the lens to make a more or less distinct reproduction of the image on the retina. Now it is known that the X rays have not as yet suffered refraction by any method. We can hardly regard the apparent traces of refraction through metals. But the doctor calls to mind that photographs have been produced without a lens, that is, by the pinhole camera, so he proposes to employ such an instrument to project the Röntgen rays, making use of a disk of lead pierced with a small opening, and covered with an aluminum or black-paper plate so as to effectually exclude all ordinary light. With such an apparatus Czèrmat has produced in this manner photographs of a small steel object placed very close to the Crookes tube, and concludes that the blind might be made to see such objects if provided with pin-hole camera spectacles. But we hardly think that the blind will greatly rejoice over the prospect of such quasi vision."

Uses of Ozone.—A long serial article on the industrial applications of ozone has been appearing in *L'Electricité*, Paris (March 6 to April 3). A brief abstract in *The Electrical World* states that, according to the author, M. Andreoil, ozone "increases the appetite and the weight. The case of an ulcer is referred to, which was abandoned as incurable by other means, and was then cured by ozone. The lack of information concerning ozone in works on chemistry is pointed out; where reference to it is made, it is generally to ozone made of oxygen instead of air. Experiments made with the action of ozone on explosives are referred to and the importance of further experimenting is pointed out." As regards the disinfecting action of the gas, "bacteriologists have shown that ozone destroys all the pathological microbes, even the most resisting. The importance of experimenting with the action on beer is pointed out and it is thought that beer thus created could be transported to great distances. It is stated that ozone when dry does not bleach," and that therefore "it can not be expected to replace peroxid of hydrogen or chlorid of lime."

An Astronomical Museum.—"It is intended," says *The Scientific American*, "to establish at the Yerkes Observatory a museum for the preservations and exhibition of photographs, charts, and drawings of the sun, moon, planets, comets, meteors, stars, and nebulæ and their spectra, and of optical phenomena observed in the laboratory; photographs and drawings of astronomical and physical instruments; and portraits of astronomers, astrophysicists, and physicists. Scientific men, learned societies, and directors of laboratories and observatories are earnestly requested to assist in the formation of a library for the observatory by contributing to it copies of their publications. Photographs of scientific subjects, on glass or paper, will be very welcome for exhibition in the museum. Drawings and catalogs of scientific instruments are also desired. It is expected that the observatory will ultimately be able to make some return for such contributions in the form of its own publications and photographic results."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE purest water in the world is said to be that of the small Swedish river Loka, which in 100,000 parts contains only 0.434 parts of mineral substances. The Thames, at London Bridge, contains in the same quantity of water from 69 to 70 parts, the Seine in Paris 23 to 24, and the River Jordan 139 parts.

COAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.—"Both Matabeleland and Mashonaland have magnificent coal resources," says the *South African Mining Journal* as quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The most westerly basin extends to within 100 miles of the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, and the carboniferous formation continues almost without intermission to the meridian of Salisbury. The spot nearest to Buluwayo where coal was known to exist was some 150 miles distant (down the Khami River); an ox-wagon service was organized, but was demoralized by the tsetse-fly. Surface specimens of this coal were analyzed by Mr. Van Ness, in Buluwayo, in 1894, and showed a quality not far short of Welsh steam. The natural point of attack for this region is from Gwelo, a northward spur of the tableland (forming the great divide between the Limpopo and Zambesi watersheds), juts forth from that district almost to the Zambesi, and terminates in an extensive plateau known as the 'Mfungubusi—the geological formation of which is carboniferous. A tramway route can be constructed here with the utmost facility, for the gradients are most easy, first-class timber is plentiful, and there are no streams to cross; such a tramline would pass through or close to several mineral belts, and would enable coal to be run down to the Selukwe mines—which are some of the most important in Rhodesia."

"A FIRM of Leeds dyers," says *The Textile World*, "have recently completed experiments with a simple method of dyeing, by means of which a thin felt or cloth may be dyed with a different shade on each side, thus producing a reversible cloth giving the effect of an ordinary dyed felt or cloth with a lining. As applied to mantle cloths, skirting felts, boot and shoe felts, hat felts, and goods of a like kind, material treated in the way provided will probably be very useful, the necessity of an extra lining being done away with. The cloth or material to be treated is in the first instance dyed through in any shade of color that may be desired in any ordinary manner. The material is then finished by the ordinary and usual processes, after which it is taken to a printing-machine, which is provided with a roller engraved uniformly all over the surface with diagonal lines cut somewhat deeply and running in one direction over its surface, while diagonal lines cut less deeply are arranged running in the other direction. This roller dips into a bath of color of the required shade and carries it up to the cloth, which is, by means of other rollers, brought into contact with the dyeing-roller. With a view to preventing the color from the dyeing-roller penetrating too deeply into the texture of the cloth, the dyeing-roller is carefully adjusted in its pressure so as to prevent the second color going more than half-way through the thickness of the piece. Screw levers are arranged upon each end of the roller by means of which the pressure may be graduated as desired. After the second color has been applied to the cloth, the latter is steamed and finished in any ordinary manner."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIA'S PROCURATEUR ON THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

THE highest official in the church of Russia, next to the Czar, is the Superior Procurateur, the chief executive representative of the Holy Synod, holding a position akin to that of the Cultus Minister in Germany and other European states. The present occupant of this influential position is the famous Pobedonostzeff, the former private tutor of the late Alexander III., and the author of the repression measures that have so sorely vexed the non-orthodox in the Russian Empire during the past dozen years, notably the Jews, the Lutherans in the Baltic provinces, and the Roman Catholics in Poland. Pobedonostzeff himself is a layman, but is generally regarded as the most consistent and persistent representative of the spirit and tendencies of the Russian Orthodox Church, especially in its relations to nonconformists. His utterances on religious and ecclesiastical subjects are always significant, and this is notably the case of his recent pamphlet, bearing the simple title "The Church," in which he speaks in detail of the great Christian communions, the Orthodox, the Roman Catholic, and the Protestant, in their relations toward each other.

The writer starts out with the proposition that a union of various religious bodies based on anything else than unity of spirit is an impossibility. In some religions it is possible that people of different nationalities may feel themselves as brethren; but in order that they may become a religious unit, they must live together many years. The following is the substance of the writing:

In this way a German who has lived for a long time in Russia learns unconsciously to believe as the Russians do, and feels himself at home in the Russian church. But it is not conceivable that a Protestant who has known the Orthodox Church only through reports and has learned to judge the church on this basis, should, through the reading of books and an abstract agreement of dogmas, come to an organic union with the Orthodox Church. Up to this time not a single church union has in this way been formed. Sooner or later the false principle underlying the union displays itself, and everywhere the outcome is not love but hatred.

God forbid that we should chide each other on account of our differences in faith. Let each one believe as best agrees with his trend of mind. And everybody does possess a faith that is sympathetic with his inclinations; and as soon as he comes into contact with one that is of a different type, he at once feels the spiritual chill of such a touch.

In the Protestant churches and in the Protestant confessions the Russian never feels any warmth or comfort. If his faith is more valuable to him than his life, he on such occasions feels that it would be the same for him to die as it would be to call such a church his own, and this feeling has its good reasons and causes. One of the chief objections to the Protestant Church is at once apparent, namely, that in theological discussions, in the controversies between the different religions, in the conscience of every man and of every race, a leading question is that of *good works*. Which is the chief thing—works or faith? As is well known, the Protestant and the Catholic churches to the present day have reached no agreement on this topic. Faith without works is dead; a faith that is opposed to works torments the conscience of man and fills him with the consciousness that his life is a falsehood. But your works without faith signify nothing.

Show me your faith in your works—a terrible question! Suppose a Protestant asks this question of an orthodox Christian, what will be the reply? He must hang his head. He feels that he has nothing to show; that everything is subordinate, is only begun and covered with ruins. But he soon raises his head and says: "We are sinful men, and have nothing to show; but you too are not a just man. But come to us, and then you will see our faith, understand our feelings, and will learn to love us. What our works are you will then see."

While we thus do not know how to show our works in such a way that they can be seen and recognized by those not of us, it is possible for the other religious communions to do this, in the establishments and institutions which have been the result of centuries of activity. The Roman Catholic Church points to her influence in the great body that obeys her behests, and emphasizes her works of charity, her martyrs, the hosts of faithful followers. Protestantism points to her doctrines and biblical teachings, to the fact that she is free from superstition and deception, to her mission as the representative and the bearer of evangelical doctrine and life.

Protestants and Roman Catholics are to-day yet debating as to the significance of good works, and yet it is all diversity of opinion; it is acknowledged that this is the chief thing in religion. Among the Latin Christians works serve only the purposes of righteousness, as a deliverance, as a witness of grace, while the Lutherans look upon works and in connection with them on religion itself from the practical point of view. For them, works are the touchstone of religious and churchly truth, and just at this point the religious thought of the Orthodox Church of Russia departs most widely from that of the Protestant Church. The true member of the Russian church can never adopt the Protestant principles in this regard. The Russian knows as well as anybody else that it is necessary to live in conformity with the faith, and he feels how little his life corresponds to his faith. But the essence and purpose of faith he does not seek and find in *practical life*, but in the *salvation of his soul*, and seeks within this love of his church community to embrace all persons, not only the good man who lives by his faith, but also the robber who, notwithstanding his deeds, has just been forgiven his misdeeds.

But every religion like every race has its good sides as also its bad. The blessings of Protestantism are inscribed in the history of the German and the Anglo-Saxon races. Puritanism originated in modern Great Britain. The Protestant principle has given Germany strength, discipline, and unity. On the other hand, the weak sides have not been wanting. Protestantism is naturally inclined toward the undermining of authority. With all its striving for purity of faith, for the absolute truth, it is inclined too much to believe in a truth that it has itself developed, and, while proud of its own truthfulness, to despise other faiths, on the ground that they are untrue. False Protestantism is accordingly in danger of becoming Pharisaic and hypocritical. In fact, in Protestant countries voices are often heard lamenting the fact that the cardinal weakness of this faith is hypocrisy, especially in the positive sections of the church. On the other hand, the gospel of liberalism preached by some sections of Protestantism leads to a fanaticism of cold reason, a self-righteousness that exalts itself above other creeds. With undisguised pride Protestantism looks down upon the other churches as filled with superstition, formalism, and slavish obedience to superiors. No church has less right than the Protestant to charge the orthodox with fanaticism. Its contempt for other creeds is a species of fanaticism that the adherents of such creeds keenly feel.

Altho it is a national characteristic of the Russian church to be tolerant of other religions, yet it can not be denied that individual cases of intolerance and exclusiveness have occurred; but in this regard the Russian Orthodox Church has never equaled the stricter portions of the Protestants.

"Where is Nansen's God?"—This is the query which heads a criticism on Nansen that appears as an editorial in *The Christian Commonweath* (London). The editorial is prompted by an article in *The Freeman* written by Rev. Philip Reynolds, "the most eloquent of the London strict Baptists," who "frankly but fairly criticizes the godless character of Dr. Nansen's book." Commenting on this article, in which *The Commonwealth* says there is "nothing canting or sanctimonious," the editor expresses the same view as that held by Mr. Reynolds. We quote from the editorial:

"In all the hundreds of pages of 'Farthest North' God is shut out! Dr. Nansen is full of admiration of nature, and some of his descriptions of the scenery of the Polar realm are majestic in their diction and poetic in their style. Only once is God alluded to. That is something, of course, better than absolute atheism, but no Christian can read the book without a consciousness that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

writer seems to be utterly regardless of a Creator as well as of a creation. Indeed, there are evidences that he does not really believe in a personal Deity, or in any spiritual immortality, for he calls eternity the great Nirvana! This is just how a Theosophist or a Buddhist would write. On critical occasions—and how thrilling were some of the junctures recorded in this book!—it might have been expected that this heroic and noble soul would give some recognition of a divine Providence. But never is there any intimation of any trust or hope in a higher Power—not even in parting from the *Fram* for that appalling pilgrimage on the ice! Neither does Dr. Nansen seem to have felt any consciousness of gratitude to a divine Helper or Preserver when reaching civilization from awful perils, or when seeing loved ones and home after separation that might have been forever. 'From some cause,' says Mr. Reynolds, 'the life of Nansen is a failure toward the divine side.' The criticism is lamentably just, and once more the memorable dictum of the Master finds its application in the case of a career otherwise admirable, 'One thing thou lackest.'"

A SOCIETY FOR DECREASING THE MINISTRY.

A WRITER who dates his letter at New Haven, and signs himself "A Clergyman," has a long article in *The Evening Post* (April 17) advocating a society for the decrease of the ministry. The writer, who appears to be a specially well-informed person, frankly avows at the outset that his aim is "to discourage young men from entering the Christian ministry at the present juncture of affairs in the Protestant body, except under conditions which will be specifically named." The arguments in support of this proposition are "backed up" by numerous facts and figures quoted from the religious weeklies and other sources of the kind. The "initial note" in the discussion of the problem is the "all-pervasive restlessness and discontent, the ill-concealed disgust with present churchly conditions, the deep underlying anxiety for prospective bread and butter, the ominous foreboding for the future which one finds reflected in the private confidences of so many ministers now holding pastorates." It is argued that the supply of ministerial candidates is greatly in excess of the demand, and that many of those who have regular charges are anxiously seeking for a change. A certain Congregational church in Connecticut is cited, which, with "by no means an inviting future," received not less than 250 applications for its vacant pulpit, scattered all the way from Maine to California. *The Congregationalist* is quoted as declaring a few weeks since that in certain sections of the country the supply exceeds the demand, and as repeating, disapprovingly to be sure, the remark of a home-mission secretary, that "our seminaries next autumn ought to refuse to take any new men."

Among the things which operate to discourage and forbid men of strong character and independent spirit from entering the ministry, the following are named:

"The remorseless competition for places; the wire-pulling and pipe-laying merely to get a hearing in a vacant pulpit; the chance of being set aside in the full vigor of maturity; the alarming growth of short-term pastorates; the fact that men of decided ability sometimes wait four years for employment; the reluctant conviction that influence and a 'pull' will do for a man in the ministry precisely what such factors will accomplish in politics—all these considerations are powerful makeweights in turning the attention of high-minded young men to other pursuits. Is it any wonder that out of a class of 275 at Yale—the educational stronghold of New England Congregationalism—only five study theology? The baneful conditions which underlie much of our modern church life already begin to tell as deterrent forces, and the 'Society for the Decrease of the Ministry' in the next few years will have its work promoted and encouraged by an increasing dearth of theological students."

In conclusion the writer says that the young man now contemplating the ministry as his life-work ought, in justice to himself, to consider thoroughly three questions, as follows:

"(1) Am I willing to face such momentous and disheartening possibilities for the sake of preaching the Gospel just as long as God permits?

"(2) Is it right for me to marry and bring into the world a family when, according to the doctrine of present ministerial chances, I may be stranded at fifty, with scarcely a hope of re-entrance upon my work?

"(3) Am I ready to preach wherever a church is needed, for a time without pay or social privileges or advantages, in preference to accepting a call to some old hulk of an organization, politely named a Christian church, but which ought decently to die, having outlived its usefulness, and only endures because a few wealthy families pay the bills?

"The celibacy of the clergy, unless there be independent means of support, and the capacity to meet cheerfully great personal hardship, are two prime qualifications of ministerial candidature in the present distressing state of the ministerial market."

THE MOODY MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

THE recent meetings held by Mr. Moody in Chicago were almost phenomenal in the number of people who attended them and the amount of interest they excited among all classes of people. The seating capacity of the Chicago Auditorium, where the meetings were held, is over 6,500, and the place was always filled to its utmost limit, while thousands were turned away. Eight successive meetings of this character were held. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* says that if the Auditorium had seated six times as many people as it did, it would have been filled on each occasion, so great was the popular interest. Of special significance was the amount of attention paid to the meetings by the Chicago dailies. A number of these not only printed Mr. Moody's talks in full, but some of them gave his sayings special prominence by publishing selections of them in prominent types on their editorial pages. Chicago papers of all kinds and creeds were moved to comment and speculation on Mr. Moody's great power in thus arousing and holding public attention. Thus the Chicago *Times-Herald* gives its opinion of the matter in these words:

"Herein lies the secret of Moody's power. He does not stop by the wayside to parley with the scientific unbelievers. He knows that religion is not a matter of science. The emotions are not to be explained by mathematical laws—and yet love and hate and sorrow and gladness are all potential factors in our human conduct. Because Mr. Moody can not understand why the same sunlight makes one rose pink and another one white does not make him an unbeliever. He knows that science can analyze the tear-drop, but it can not explain why it falls upon the coffin-lid.

"The efficacy of Christianity must be judged by its power to shape the conduct of men. Science is pitiably impotent in its efforts to provide a substitute for it. Human theology and scholasticism should not be allowed to obscure its beauty or weaken its power."

In an editorial article on the meetings *The Universalist* says:

"Mr. Moody's theological opinions are well known. He is a believer in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the Trinitarian idea of the Godhead, and the various doctrines of the sacrificial scheme of theology. He preached with no concealment of these particulars of his individual faith. But the emphasis was not unduly laid on any doctrinal ideas, and his most effective appeals were for the religious life, and the turning of the heart to Christ as the beginning of the regenerated experience. We have no sympathy with Mr. Moody's peculiar doctrines, but we are sorry for any man who can not recognize the transcendent importance of this appeal and the power by which it is enforced and brought to the attention of the heedless multitudes who stand in so much need of a divine uplift. All criticism of Mr. Moody's methods and opinions must surely fall before the commanding and all-engrossing force of his sublime enthusiasm for righteousness. In

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one of his sermons he declared that he cared nothing for theology and only sought to win the heart to God. The decision once made, the Gospel would be found to do the rest—it would give comfort, peace, and blessing to every believer."

A little kindly criticism is mingled with the note of praise in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal). It says:

"Mr. Moody has been addressing crowded meetings in the Chicago Auditorium. That a preacher who stands for Christianity without concessions to liberalism of any kind should be able to attract such multitudes, is certainly an encouraging fact. We would not wish to disparage any undertaking which is calculated to do good, or in any degree to advance the cause of Christ, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Moody should sometimes seem to pull down with one hand what he has erected with the other. Thus, after bearing emphatic testimony to the personality of the Holy Spirit as opposed to the doctrine of an influence, he proceeded to reject the idea of a 'creed.' 'The only creed is love,' and similar phrases, are attractive to the unthinking crowd, but most destructive in the outcome. Mr. Moody does not seem to have a clear idea of the meaning of the word 'creed.' It means, of course, 'Belief,' 'The Faith.' Properly speaking, it is a statement of the truths of the Gospel, the things in which men are called to put their faith unto salvation. If anybody has a creed it is Mr. Moody. Otherwise we should be compelled to think a great part of his strong and courageous statements of Christian truth insincere, which is not to be thought of for a moment. Love is not creed, but practise."

Speaking of some characteristics of Mr. Moody's preaching, *The Standard* (Baptist) says:

"Mr. Moody does not believe in perorations. He talks along in his easy fashion until the time arrives to close the meeting, and then he just stops and asks somebody to offer prayer. This may be all right for him, and would be effective once in a while in any preacher; but the average sermon would hardly bear so abrupt a conclusion. Mr. Moody's addresses are constructed on the plan recommended by the London street preacher—'make a point at least every three minutes'; and as his points are not usually arranged in order of climax, but rather grow one out of another by some apparently accidental association, the exact point of conclusion makes little difference to him."

The Interior has some observations to offer on Mr. Moody's use of the imagination. It says:

"What imagination has done for him, not only in the realistic apprehension of God's Word, making it live in every part of it and alive forevermore, the nearest thing to his own being and well-being, but also in what he has done for others through the use of this transcendently helpful faculty, this is a matter which has not been nearly enough considered. For the sore lack of it, and because human hearts hunger for it in vain, and the imagination is starved into atrophy and uselessness, too many dry-as-dust preachers fail grievously in the supreme business of their lives. The Bible from end to end is full of appeals to the imagination. It is by the imagination that the past is made to seem as real as the present. It is by the imagination that the future, the infinite future, is made to brood over the soul, and one is enabled to live as seeing Him who is invisible. It is by the imagination that Moody gets such power of putting himself in others' place, to know exactly where they are at, to see just how things seem to them, and to startle and persuade them while making his way of saying things to correspond with their way of thinking things."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate concludes an editorial on the subject with these words:

"Like our own John Wesley, Mr. Moody knows and respects sound theology, but he turns away from all possible polemics, and preaches a direct and urgent practical Gospel to men who should accept Christ NOW! Why, Moody is the strictest of theologians! He tells—and last week told—men that they must literally, unquestioningly, and immediately accept every verse, phrase, and word of Scripture—the Red Sea, the manna, and Jonah included—as directly and literally inspired. Men do not revolt from this if the ambassador does not pose and strut and insist upon his own authority or his right to flay or burn those who dissent. A theologian who preaches with the unmistakable intent and hope to save men from their sins, as did Jonathan Edwards or others of like severity of tenet, is not unacceptable among men. All theological earnestness and insistence are consistent with the most direct, tender, and successful evangelism."

PROFESSOR HARNACK'S "CALL FOR RETREAT."

WE published April 27 an article from the pen of Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends on Professor Harnack's latest book ("Chronology of Old Christian Literature"), which Dr. Behrends interpreted as a call for retreat of the "higher critics" all along the line, and of which he said, "nothing more noteworthy has appeared in a hundred years." That the conservatives will follow this lead and make the most of the admissions in the book appears certain from the nature of the utterances already appearing in the church papers, and was to be expected from the importance of Professor Harnack's place in theological discussion.

He has been generally regarded as the leader of the so-called rationalistic school of German theologians and biblical critics. He is usually conceded to be one of the most daring, powerful, and brilliant Christian scholars and investigators of the day. He makes no claims to orthodoxy; he is, in fact, often regarded as the champion of unorthodoxy. In his own country he is known most widely for an assault delivered on the Apostles' Creed. On scholars he has conferred an immense benefit by his "History of Early Christian Literature," and by the promise of a complete series of well-edited "Early Christian Texts." Each new work from his hand is received with intense interest by thinking men throughout the religious world. *The Expository Times* (London) declares Professor Harnack's latest volume to be "the most significant event in the study of the New Testament which the present generation has known."

The same note of satisfaction that was sounded by Dr. Behrends is heard in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago). It says:

"Professor Harnack and his school now admit that the books of the New Testament are the genuine productions of the Apostolic Church and, generally speaking, of the men to whom they are attributed, and that their writers intended to speak the truth and thought they were speaking the truth; yet they reject the most momentous facts they record as unworthy of belief. We are asked to assume that, within thirty or forty years, while many of the most eminent persons, familiar as eye-witnesses, or as intimate associates of eye-witnesses, with all the facts, were still living and actively engaged, as they had been all along, in teaching the things which had been accomplished among them, the facts had become so intertwined with legend that an entirely new and false color had been imparted to everything; that a false history had been constructed; and that this was accepted on all hands, even by the apostles and founders themselves, as undoubtedly true. It is as if we were asked to believe that an account of the life of Lincoln, somewhat more than thirty years after his death, which was quite untrue, not simply in minor details, but in its main incidents and great turning-points, could be accepted by all his surviving friends; or, as if the reminiscences which Gen. Horace Porter is now publishing of the campaign of Grant in Virginia, which culminated in the capture of Richmond, were only a collection of legends with a small residuum of truth. Men may, in their unwillingness to accept a supernatural religion, befog themselves with a self-contradictory philosophy; but plain men of ordinary sagacity will inevitably conclude either that the records being false, the writers knew that they were false, or else that the records are true because it is incredible that such men could have written them if they were not, or could have foisted them upon a community of people who for thirty or forty years had been taught something quite different."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) dwells at length on the great triumph to orthodox Christianity of Professor Harnack's conclu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions concerning the dates of the New-Testament writings. It says:

"Persons of little scholarly training can see at a glance that, if the books were not written by the men to whom they are attributed, and were not composed until a full century after the events which they record and interpret, they have a very different authority than that which attaches to the testimony of men who were contemporaries of the persons and events of which they write.

"More than this, a successful vindication of the traditional dates of the New-Testament books cuts the very ground from beneath the tendency theory of Baur, or the mythical theory of Strauss. It is necessary for a tendency to have opportunity to crystallize, and for a myth to have time to grow. Thus it was necessary for the Tübingen critics to remove the New-Testament writings as far as possible from the events to which they relate. Make it clear that the earliest of the Gospels did not take its present form until a full century after the ascension of Christ, and you have secured ample space for the operation of all kinds of vagaries and myth-makings. Thousands of Christian believers, who, like ourselves, do not believe that the New Testament could have been evolved from intellectual tendencies or myth-making propensities in five times a hundred years, nevertheless have felt that, if it could be proved that a gap of a century intervenes between the events and the writings, the New Testament lacks a first-hand authority which it is in vain to attempt to impart to it, *tout de force*, by a high theory of inspiration. We do not doubt that God could have inspired men to describe events that took place a century before they were born, but such a theory of inspiration we all feel would be prompted by a desire to secure the authority of the writings. From this point of view, it is a matter for intense satisfaction when we find that a scientific critic, like Harnack, whose competency is thoroughly admitted by the most revolutionary theorists, and who has no prejudices in favor of the traditional view, gives it as his deliberate conviction that the evidence does not allow us to separate the New-Testament writings from the apostolic age."

We give also an expression of opinion in which an entirely different interpretation is placed on Harnack's utterances. It comes to us in the form of a letter from Prof. W. B. Smith, of Tulane University, New Orleans. Professor Smith writes us under date of April 20, as follows:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—The passage you quote from Dr. Behrends, under date of the 17th inst., would seriously mislead opinion touching the attitude of Harnack, as disclosed in his monumental *Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur bis Eusebius*. There is nothing rich or strange in his rejection of Baur's doctrines; he is the most brilliant disciple of Ritschl, whose energetic protest against Tübingen has divided German Liberalism against itself since 1857. But he jumps from the frying-pan into the fire who flees from Baur to Harnack, for the Ritschlian is quite as radical in his own way as even Steck or the authors of "Verisimilia." Witness the resolution of the Apocalypse by Vircher, likened by Harnack to the "egg of Columbus."

Dr. Behrends very gravely misunderstands the unnamed "Dutch theologian"; this gentleman did *not* "confess" "he had been compelled to believe in the supernatural origin of Christianity"; what he did say, as quoted by Harnack, was this: "He who accepts the framework in which tradition has set the early Christian documents thereby renounces the attempt to sketch a *natural* history of Christianity and is compelled to believe in a supernatural origin." It is evident from the context that this "holländischer Theologe" does not accept this framework, but is most probably an ultra-radical of the school of Loman and Pierson. In the next sentences Harnack rejects strenuously this contention of the Hollander, insisting that "thirty to forty years" were quite enough to "generate the historical precipitate concerning the words and deeds of Jesus," that the processes were merely more rapid than we are wont to imagine, that in the extraordinary intellectuality and spiritual tension of the epoch lies the key to the mystery, that we must recall the sudden evolution of Protestantism from 1517 to 1567, that Baur and the Dutch have overlooked the "universal force of two factors," "the enthusiasm and the enormous spiritual wealth of the age."

Harnack may or may not be justified in his divergence from Tübingen and Leyden—I express no judgment in the matter—but to represent this divergence as a "retreat" is to trifle with one's readers.

W. B. SMITH,
Professor of Mathematics.

The Lesson of the Resurrection.—In its Easter editorial, *The Watchman* pursues the following line of thought:

"It does not follow that because Christ rose from the dead we shall rise. There is a fatal gap in that reasoning. Because one sheep out of a flock has swum across a river and stands safely on the further shore, it by no means follows that the entire flock can do so. The weak and the unenduring have reason to fear that they can not survive the wash and beat of the stream. Jesus had other qualities than those that inhere in all humanity. His divinity separates Him from men, and makes it impossible for us to say that all men can do what He did.

"Let us be willing to look this difficulty frankly in the face, and build our hopes of immortality upon the firmest foundations. The argument for immortality from the resurrection is far different than our poetic symbolism at Easter suggests. Death may conquer us, tho it did not conquer Him. But the real bearing of the resurrection upon the problem of the future life is the finality it gives to the words of Jesus. It shows that we can trust what He said about human destiny. It puts the seal of God upon His promises. Does the resurrection of Jesus teach us that we are to conquer death? Looked at as an isolated event, we have to say that it does not; but looked at as the credential that establishes the promises of Jesus, it does. It shows us that His statements in regard to human destiny are the very truth of God, that His promises are no more to be broken than the arch of the heavens beneath the tread of angels, and that we are justified in reading even into His hints the largest meanings."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE colored Baptists of this country gave last year $41,897 for education, $35,320 for missions, and $210,794 for miscellaneous purposes. They have church property to the value of $9,794,342, and school property to the value of $2,028,650. They publish thirty-two periodicals.

THE clergy of Russia are divided into two classes—the white or village clergy, who must all be married; and the black clergy, or monks, who are vowed to celibacy. The higher dignitaries of the church are invariably chosen from this last class. The great majority of them have no particular duties to perform, and a movement is on foot for utilizing them as assistants to parish priests in villages.

IT has been decided that the celebration of the bi-centenary of the Protestant Episcopal parish of Trinity Church, New York city, is to cover a period of one week, beginning Sunday, May 2, and ending Sunday, May 9. The special day on which the bi-centennial of the parish will be celebrated is Wednesday, May 5. At this formal service Bishop Potter is to make the salutatory address, he having promised to defer going abroad to do so.

"THERE is 'trouble ahead' in the Christian Endeavor tents," says *The Lutheran*. "It will doubtless come to a point next July when there is to be a national meeting in San Francisco. The bone of contention is Lyman Abbottism. A certain Congregational minister of that city, a disciple of the 'higher criticism,' has been put forward as the manager of pulpit supply, and a vigorous protest on the part of doughty Presbyterians has been made."

THE Presbyterian Assemblies are making preparations for their meetings. The Northern is to be held at the grounds of the Winona Assembly and Sunday-school Association, Indiana, May 20, and Dr. J. L. Withrow, of Chicago, the retiring moderator, will preach the sermon. The Southern will meet at Charlotte, N. C., the same date, Dr. R. L. Mallard being the preacher. At both assemblies the question of the organic union of the two bodies will come up in the form of a proposition that both meet next year at Louisville.

THERE is scarcely a doubt, *The Independent* says, that the constitutional amendment now being voted upon by the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to allow all women to sit as delegates in the general conference, will be defeated. A year ago the vote was very close, and lacked considerably less than a hundred of being the necessary three-fourths. The affirmative vote is about the same as it was a year ago, but the negative vote is considerably larger. The most notable change in favor of admission is among colored conferences. Nearly all of them are now in line for it.

"A MISTAKE which ought to be immediately and generally corrected," says *The Congregationalist*, "is the statement that the total gain in the membership of our Massachusetts churches in 1896 was only six. We made this assertion a fortnight ago, basing it on statistics which Secretary Hazen furnished us. Dr. Hazen himself has, during the last two weeks, been retraversing the statistical ground over which he went and has discovered an error in copying. Because of it, returns from an important group o churches were omitted. These being included the net gain for 1896 through out the State amounts to 970, or twenty-five per cent more than in 1895.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SO far as the present session of the Reichstag is concerned, Germany will have to go without a fleet worthy of her aspirations as a great power. But the Emperor has not given up the idea, and Germany's neighbors regard the possibility of a strong fleet under the Templar Cross with somewhat mixed feelings. If the Emperor's wishes were fulfilled, Germany would have, in 1905, a navy nearly one third the size of the British fleet. In Holland and Russia this is thought moderately sufficient to defend a merchant fleet like the German, and to protect the German coasts against a blockade. Austria welcomes the news as proof that the Triple Alliance will be made strong at sea.

The *Soleil*, Paris, believes that the Emperor asked much in order to get at least a little. The *Débats*, however, regards the question as much more serious. It says:

"We all know how enthusiastically the Emperor speaks of the navy, and as he is a determined enough man, his promise that a grand row will ultimately follow the rejection of the navy estimates may yet be fulfilled. What will he do? Disband the parliament? The Clericals are much against him, and a new Reichstag may be even less willing to grant the sums demanded than the old. The Emper r may attempt to rule without a Reichstag, as his grandfather did from 1862 to 1866, when the Prussian legislature refused to provide th funds necessary for the army. But William II. has no Bismarck to aid him and without such aid he may find it difficult to pilot the ship of state."

The *Jour* believes that it will not be necessary to dismiss the Reichstag. Its natural life ends in two years, and the Emperor, one of the trickiest politicians alive, will prepare the people to accept his plans within that time. On the whole, however, the French are not much exercised over this intended increase of the German navy, which they do not regard as pointed against them. The English press shows much greater interest. Altho the contemplated increase of the German navy would not give it more than one third of the effective fighting capacity of the British fleet, the British press regard the Emperor's plans as a menace to British sea power. *The St. James's Gazette* declares that "Germany may not be permitted to thus challenge England on her own element." *The Daily Graphic* insists that England must not allow any power, or any possible combination of powers, to become stronger than herself at sea. *The Spectator* says:

"The German Emperor thinks England could with advantage be deprived of her overplus of colonial possessions. Why should she have South Africa as well as India and Australia? That is surely more than her share, especially as the Monroe doctrine leaves no room for a German dependency on the half-occupied Western Continent. Tropical possessions are of no use except as exchangeable quantities, for the Germans will not settle in hot lands, and the art of peacefully extracting revenues from deltas full of dark men seems as yet to be an exclusively British monopoly. Germany wants lands that Germans can plow, and as Englishmen and Americans either possess or protect them all, the mighty Emperor looks askance at both, and asks for a fleet which would place him in a dominant or at least an equal position."

The Speaker, however, comforts itself with the thought that, "happily, the Emperor's plans are at variance with the thoughts of the German people's representatives."

There is, indeed, a likelihood that the Emperor's wishes will not soon be indorsed by the legislature. Whether this will prevent the building of the ships, is another question. Krupp, the iron king, is said to be willing to build two cruisers at once, in the hope that a future Reichstag will accept them. That possibility is not dead. The Emperor, far from giving his own will predominance, is laying his case before the people. It is this part of his attitude which arouses the resentment of the Radicals. The Emperor, they argue, should not meddle with the affairs of the country, but represent it in a social way only, as does the British sovereign. In a conflict with the Parliament the Emperor would be well supported. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, argues as follows:

"The maxim that votes must be weighed, not counted, has evidently lost force in Germany, and the honest fellow who said: 'No doubt we are the most ignorant, but we are the most numerous, and will get what we want,' is in the right. Considering the quality of the men who fill the House of Parliament, considering also that it is difficult to find a quorum unless the Government is to be worried with needless opposition, it is now very doubtful that universal suffrage is an unmitigated blessing. Luckily the naval estimates as presented to the Reichstag are not lost irretrievably. During the coming conflict between England and the Transvaal the English will take care to make us feel the want of a navy, and the German people will have a chance to rectify the mistakes made by their representatives."

The *Politischen Nachrichten*, Berlin, and the rest of the Bismarck press endeavor to show that Germany would not be seriously inconvenienced financially by the cost of the navy. The Conservatives, the people of the seaport towns, the National-Liberals, the industrials, are all for the increase of the navy. The opposition is composed of the well-disciplined Catholic Party, whose members are wroth because the Government has declared that it will not admit the Jesuits even to get the ships, the Radicals of Eugen Richter's party, who want to reduce the Emperor's power, and the "oppositionists on principle," *i.e.*, the Socialists, Poles, Alsace-Lorraines, Danes, and Guelphs. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY EXPLAINED.

WHAT *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, is to Japan, the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, is in some measure to China. Both papers are edited by men who have become convinced that Asiatic civilization is only different from, but not superior to, our Western culture. Both seek to convince their European and American readers that the East is not necessarily opposed to progress if it refuses to adopt the ways of the West. Both make a distinction between mechanical expertness and civilization, and insist that we can profit much by examining more closely the moral code of nations whose civilization was hoary ere our forefathers had begun to emerge from savagery. It is on this line that the *Lloyd* endeavors to explain the foreign policy of China. We quote from its article as follows:

"For thirty centuries the Chinese have known nothing but barbarians outside their own country. The people with whom they came into contact knew nothing of civilization until the Chinese taught them, and a large part of the immense Chinese Empire has been conquered and welded together by the plowshare rather than the sword. We hate the intellectual pride of the Chinaman, but we must acknowledge that it is quite natural. Other nations may have known better how to use the sword; the Chinese are certainly the most proficient in literature and philosophy. The Chinaman refused thus far to adopt Western writing because a short examination of our knowledge convinced him that it is shallow compared with his own, and that we can not teach him anything. That the Occidentals are greater adepts in the invention and use of mechanical contrivances, the Chinese willingly acknowledge. As the most adept of agricultural nations, the Chinese are naturally the richest nation of the world, and as they prefer intellectual conquest to an armed one, they have often been attacked by their poorer neighbors.

"The first experiences which the Chinese had had with Western nations were not fitted to give them a high opinion of European character. As far as we know, the adventurous trader of former days was always willing to sell a pound of principle for an ounce of silver. The Chinese have no reason to regard the foreigners as their friends. They argue as follows: 'The foreign powers have as yet robbed China of her outer fringe only. But that is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not because the foreigners are true friends. They know that they are hated in China, and that the Chinese in spite of their aversion of the profession of arms, are difficult to rule, and too numerous to be kept in subjection by a small force. The foreigner, therefore, does not think the time ripe for the conquest of China. He prepares for that conquest by creating a powerful party friendly to the Europeans. When the friends of the Europeans are sufficiently numerous to warrant an attack upon the Manchu dynasty, that dynasty will be crushed.'

"It should be remembered that the present masters of China are not genuine Chinese, but Manchu conquerors, and that their prestige suffers whenever they make concessions to the foreigners. The Manchus are not in themselves greater enemies of the Europeans than the genuine Chinese. But when the Manchu dynasty grants concessions to foreigners, it undermines its own powers. The Chinese have ceased to believe in the invincible prowess of the Manchu, and the Manchus themselves know that their power is declining. Every concession to a foreign power is a nail in the coffin of the present dynasty, hence the Government is forced to act more conservatively than it is inclined to. As long as the Government is able to protect the Chinese against the hated foreigner, it will last. If the Manchus are forced to acknowledge others as their masters, the Chinese will refuse to obey them. The Government dreads nothing so much as a war with a European power, and will go to all possible lengths to avert it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GRECO-TURKISH STRUGGLE.

MILITARY experts of Europe regard the Greek forces as inadequate for a struggle with Turkey. Physically the Turkish soldier is much superior to the Greek, the discipline of the latter is not very strict, and the only quality in which he is equal to his enemy is patriotism. The friends of Greece hope that a general rising in Macedonia will force Turkey to use the larger part of her army for the suppression of rebellion. It is also hoped that Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria will assist Greece. But the Moslems of Albania and Macedonia, who were slaughtered by the wholesale during former wars by their Christian neighbors, have been armed by the Turkish Government, and are now said to be sufficiently strong to hold the Christians in check. The reorganization of the Turkish army seems to have been very successful, and the Balkan states are in no hurry to begin war. Yet such considerations could not avert the present struggle between Greece and Turkey. King George of Greece was forced to bow to the dictates of public opinion, or risk a revolution likely to deprive him of his throne, if not his life.

Life, London, a paper well versed on Eastern affairs, predicted some weeks ago with great earnestness that the war between Greece and Turkey could not be averted. It gives its reasons as follows:

"To people such as those involved in what is known as the Eastern question, war has a very different meaning to what it possesses to the comfortable English taxpayer who pays his army to do their work, and, after grumbling at the butcher's bill, sits down to calculate the national gain or loss of the transaction. In the Balkan peninsula war is not imbued with that commercial spirit. It is an affair of patriotism, and national aspirations; it assumes, therefore, a far more delirious tone; once roused it is not easy to check; dynasties, not ministries, are involved, and the popular enthusiasm can only be satisfied by action. . . . This is the spirit which is openly actuating Greece at this moment; it is a spirit which is none the less smoldering under the calm exterior of many others of the nations in the Balkan peninsula now apparently quiescent."

Yet *Life* thinks that "even if hostilities do break out between Greece and Turkey, they may be confined to Thessaly. It is more than possible that, as the result of the first brush between the two armies, matters may be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both sides."

In Russia, too, there has been little doubt for some time past that the National League of Greece was doing its best to provoke war. The official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* relates in the most unmistakable terms that the Russian Government does not sympathize with Greece. The paper says:

"The attitude of Greece is a downright challenge to the powers of Europe. Greece, however, is much mistaken if she believes that she will be assisted in her insane desire for territorial expansion. Whatever the outcome of such a struggle, it will be remembered that Greece provoked it, and the powers will not allow the disturber of the peace to reap benefits. The powers have done what they could to save Greece from the harm she has drawn down upon herself. The powers are and will remain united in their determination to prevent the outbreak of a general war. If necessary, the powers will localize the struggle, and even suppress it altogether."

There seems to be no doubt in military circles that the Turks must win in this struggle if they are not restrained. The correspondent of *L'Illustration*, Paris, who describes himself as a Philhellene, and declares that he "goes about among the Greek soldiers, spouting Byron," acknowledges that the Greek army is wanting in everything except enthusiasm. On the other hand a Prussian officer entrusted with the inspection of the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier is said to have reported to the Emperor of Germany that the Turkish forces are "in fairly good condition, the transport service excepted." Very interesting also is the report of the two correspondents of the London *Times*, a paper which has not revealed any special sympathies with either Greeks or Turks on this occasion. The Larissa correspondent writes, in the main, as follows:

"The Greek forces in and near Kapsani number about 10,000 men, and their position is somewhat precarious. The Greeks are ready for the offensive; for the defensive they have made hardly any preparations in Thessaly. In Kapsani everything is said to be ready for a campaign, but the transport service is in a deplorable condition. Luckily the Greek soldier is easily satisfied. There is no doubt that the army is very eager for war. Even if Crete were given to Greece, the soldiers would not be satisfied unless Greece is granted some territorial expansion in the North. If Europe forces Greece to retire, a large portion of the Greek army will undertake a plundering expedition into Macedonia, without permission of the Greek Government. The Greeks believe that the Turks are badly fed and worse disciplined."

The Times correspondent on the Turkish side reported to the following effect:

Regiment after regiment arrives in Macedonia, and there seems to be no relaxation on the part of the Osmanli officials. In a short time Edhem Pasha will have the 150,000 men of his army together. Military experts are astonished at the skill with which the Turks handle their railroads. The sanitary arrangements of the army also deserve praise. The Christian surgeons have been ordered to attend at the field hospitals and depots, the first aid on the battle-field will be given by Moslem practitioners. The weakest arm of the forces under Edhem Pasha is the cavalry, which numbers 8,000 only. The discipline of the men is excellent, so far. The men wish to be led to battle; the officers, however, are aware that Turkey can not gain much by the war. Farmers required for transport service are paid for their services at local rates.

It has been said that a revolution in Turkey may assist the cause of Greece. Little is known of such a movement. The *Temps*, Paris, does indeed publish some suggestions for reforms offered by Ishmael Kemal Bey to the Sultan, in order to allay the discontent of his Moslem subjects. The ex-governor of Tripoli says in substance:

It would be well to summon a reform committee, chosen in part by the people of Constantinople, partly by the provincial towns. The committee could examine grievances, and lay the result of their deliberations before your majesty. A constitution could

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

then be agreed upon, and published throughout the Empire, subject to your majesty's approval.

The Sultan, however, does not think the time ripe for a constitution. Instead he offers the following:

A senate, whose members are to be chosen by him.
A carefully chosen cabinet, whose members shall be responsible for the work done by their several departments.
Reform of the educational system.
Freedom of the press, after the Russian pattern.

The Young Turks reject these concessions. But the influence of the Young Turkish agitators seems to be very small just now, the danger of a war with some strong power having united the Moslems. The latest Yellow Book of the French Government on the Eastern question contains the following important information:

"The Turkish authorities carry on a successful agitation among the Mohammedan masses, whom they arouse by the information that the Sultan is treated by the powers as if he were placed under the guardianship of Europe. The Sultan, so the people are told, will be forced to grant reforms by which the Christians will be placed above the Moslems. Every Turkish official, from the vali down to the humblest kawass, is engaged in spreading these rumors. Yet the Christians are told that they have nothing to fear, as the Sultan is their friend."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

THE United States of Brazil, formerly the most peaceful part of South America, seems to have settled down to the normal condition of South American countries—that of chronic revolution—since the throne of Dom Pedro was overturned. At present the large and important state of Bahia is the scene of an insurrection. In accordance with the practise of South American governments, news from the seat of the insurrection is suppressed. The Government describes the insurgents as a kind of fanatical dervishes, led by a false Christ. But the fact that the rebels destroy the notes issued by the Republican authorities, while they receive in payment greenbacks bearing the picture of the Emperor, seems to indicate that a movement for restoration is under foot. The rebels are led by a former colonel of the Brazilian army, named Antonio Conselheiro. He has utterly routed a force of eight battalions under Moreira Cesar, and is said to command at least 8,000 well-armed men. As far as can be ascertained, the movement has, indeed, a semi-religious character.

But there is much doubt that the Brazilian Government tells the whole truth in describing the rising as the result of religious fanaticism only. The correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"If the rising has no political causes, it is very peculiar that the insurgents revel in the destruction of the paper money issued by the Republican Government. It has been ascertained that the Monarchists receive large sums from Europe, and a new Monarchist rising is prophesied. The masses in Brazil are anything but satisfied with the reality resulting from their dreams of republican government. The poor and the workingmen can not but compare their former state with the present. When Brazil was an empire, Brazilian money stood above par! The Brazilians then used to make fun of 'Pedro Banana,' *i.e.*, 'Soft Pedro,' who allowed the people to walk all over him. The Republican rulers find it difficult to convince the people that a tolerably efficient staff of officials and a prosperous empire had to be destroyed for the sake of a principle."

Several Monarchist printing establishments have been wrecked in Rio de Janeiro, and one editor has been killed. The Government is accused of conniving at this kind of mob censorship, but the authorities now protect the Opposition papers against further attacks.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SOME time ago the world was startled by the news that the Transvaal, in addition to its danger from foreign invasion, was likely to become the scene of internecine strife. The supreme court of the South African Republic was at variance with the Government with regard to the interpretation of the constitution. English papers hoped that "the present form of government in the Transvaal would be replaced by a British administration," and German papers hastily accused the judges of having sold themselves to England. The dispute between the courts and the administration was short, the former yielding to the latter. But they did so, perhaps, merely to preserve the harmony which is so necessary to the little republic at the present time.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, describes the cause of this quarrel between the legislature and the judges as follows:

"June 19, 1895, the President declared open for mining purposes a certain portion of Witfontein. June 20 an Englishman named Brown applied to the Landdrost of Doomkop for registration of 1,200 claims, offering to pay the legal charges. The Landdrost, who had just received orders to publish a law passed by the Volkraad the day before, restricting the extension of gold-mining, telegraphed to the Executive at Pretoria and received answer that the proclamation setting open the Witfontein Fields had been withdrawn. Brown insisted that he had a right to the claims, went through all the courts fighting his case, and the supreme court gave a decision in his favor. A constitutional conflict need not necessarily have followed this decision. But experience had shown that the Transvaal had already admitted as much of the unruly foreign capitalist element as she could manage, if not more. The Boers did not intend to add another center of rebellion to the mining communities which already existed. The question is solely: Are the judges or the people's representatives the best exponents of the constitution? The judges have decided to give precedence to the lawmakers."

According to the Transvaal papers public opinion was very strongly with the legislature in this short struggle, and this enabled the Volksraad to adopt the following resolution, upon which a new law has been passed:

"Unless the people inform the Senate by means of *memories* [a kind of plebiscite much in use in the South African republics] that they wish to change the balance of power held by the administrative and legislative bodies, laws passed by the Volksraad must be respected by the judges, even if these judges regard such laws as unconstitutional. It is not the function of the judiciary to determine the constitutionality of an act. That right belongs to the people only. A promise to abstain from criticism of the law is to be exacted from each official in his oath of allegiance."

The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, says:

"It is worth while noticing that the public as well as the Volksraad and the Executive have given little or no support to the late attempt of the judges to grasp at supreme power. Even in the Cape Colony independent papers, tho published in English, have sided with the Government in this question, and many eminent lawyers have declared in favor of the legislature. The Johannesburg *Star*, the Cape Town *Times*, and a few other papers whose managers do not even deny that they are subsidized by the Chartered Company are the only representatives of the South African press that object to a curtailment of the judges' power."

Finally, we condense an interesting treatise of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, on this question:

The United States has been mentioned as a country in which the Supreme Court is allowed to decide whether a law is constitutional or not. But there is a wide difference between the Transvaal and the United States. The Americans have always distrusted their legislators, while they respected their judges. The Boers have an inherent distrust of lawyers, while they have faith in their lawmakers, many of whom helped to formulate the constitution. Hence the constitution of the South African Republic has not the rigid character of similar rules in other countries.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIVAL OF THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

IN 1893 a French statesman predicted that the Panama scandal would not be allowed to subside until the arch corrupter, Aaron, or, as he was wont to call himself, Arton, had been captured and all evidences in his hands of the guilt of legislators had been taken from him. That moment has evidently arrived. Le Poittevin, the state prosecutor, seems to be in possession of all the evidence Arton ever had. A few legislators have been indicted, but there is much likelihood that the affair will now be allowed to rest. It is, at least, very significant that the victims have been chosen from the very parties which sought to use the Panama scandals to overthrow the bourgeois republic. Three of the accused against whom proofs are said to be forthcoming are Radicals, and one is a Socialist. The French press and the people are heartily tired of the affair, tho they would like to see the guilty men separated from the legislators and administrators who did not betray their trust. Many of the men who robbed the nation of the enormous sum of $250,000,000 have been forced to disgorge their ill-gotten gains; some are dead, some have been forced to retire from public life, and as the Panama Canal will probably be built yet, the French investor may yet realize on his capital. Jean Paul Lafitte writes in the *Revue Bleue:*

"It is time that this affair should end, that the guilty be punished, and the innocent suspects be relieved of the cloud which hangs over them. Let us remember that this is not a political affair, and that there can be no harm in suspending parliamentary immunity on account of this scandal. But let us also guard against undue precipitation. The matter must be sifted to the very bottom, and while people who are now unjustly accused must be restored to the confidence of the public, the most sacred interests of the country demand that those who bartered away their votes should be exposed. . . . Let the courts do their work first. After that, some legislator who has been unjustly attacked by anonymous enemies should be the first to demand a parliamentary inquiry."

The most depressing part of these new revelations is that there is still no possibility of ending the matter at once. Levrey, Boyer, Maret, and Naquet are said to have received less than $40,000. Arton declares that he divided $440,000 among the legislators. Even Burdeau, the late Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, is accused of having sold his vote. On the whole the French legislature receives much sympathy throughout Europe. Its members are regarded as the victims of a moral evil which threatens all civilized countries to-day, as men like Arton are everywhere allowed to move in the best society. Maximilian Harden, in the *Zukunft*, Berlin, comments upon the character of Arton, as the lobbyist *par excellence*, in a most venomous article, from which we select the following:

"Arton is a scion of those dynasties which have now ruled Europe and America for some time and will lovingly take care of the rest of the world wherever money is to be made. Remove the *t* he has smuggled into his name, and you will see at once how venerable his descent is. The nobility of his type are not recorded in the Almanack de Gotha; they are not recognized openly by the church and the state, but 'they get there just the same,' and, like Napoleon, they are dangerous even as prisoners. Arton has tasted all the sweets of power that money can confer, and he is not yet dethroned, tho behind prison walls. Our times are specially adapted for the rule of such men. Women have ceased to confer their favors upon handsome men who are poor; they can not get men worth having who are rich, therefore women are openly in the market, and Arton bought the most beautiful of them by the dozen, decorating his *salons* with them with unprecedented profusion.

"He could not purchase their love, nor could he win the respect of men, but as he never loved and never respected any one, he did not feel the loss. Arton was an incarnated heap of bank-notes; nobody ever came near him without handling his money, nobody escaped the degradation which the touch of his money conferred. He was the greatest corrupter of his corrupt class. He never did things in a small way. Others might buy up a dirty journalist or two, and trade for a little publicity. Arton did business only among the highest; he bought souls in the sanctuary of the law and among lawmakers. He must have enjoyed himself even when he was unmasked. True, the time of fêtes costing $50,000 apiece was past, and the nice little girls went to other masters. But he knew that he could tear the entrails of all those proud legislators, and he rubs his hands in glee as the prison door opens at his bidding to admit another and yet another of his victims.

"Yes, Arton is a king, a scion of that dynasty which does not envy monarchs and presidents their honors. In comfortable darkness the Artons rule, and if now and then one of them is placed behind the 'Swedish curtains,' the others take care that he does not suffer much. Gradually the noise subsides, and the Artons once more demand for the 'Liberal Bourgeoisie' that social and political position which is still denied to them by men adhering to old-fashioned ideas of principle."

The Spectator, London, deals at length with the question whether the Republican *régime* is endangered by the continuation of these scandals. We quote from its voluminous article on the subject as follows:

"The fine on them approached seventy millions sterling, and rich as they are in the aggregate, it was felt in hundreds of thousands of houses as a most cruel blow. The Government finds that the Republic itself is undermined, that Boulangism as it is called, or the wish for a dictatorship, may at any moment become formidable, and that, on the whole, it is better to risk the shame of a great exposure than to live under a cloud of exaggerated suspicion. . . . They are, too, we feel assured, a little inclined to avail themselves of the intense anti-Semite prejudice which even in France dominates some powerful circles, and to try to create an impression that the corruption is not among Frenchmen, but among Jews who are posing as French citizens. The men most freely accused, from Arton upward, are all Jews, and it is true, we fear, that Jews were the principal go-betweens betwixt the bribers and the bribed. . . . The scandal will probably affect all parties pretty equally, and the state of French opinion about the receipt of bribes by legislators is exceedingly curious. The electors certainly hold that the Government should put such offenses down, but they also hold that, however punished, they will not stay down—that, in fact, corruption up to a certain extent is inevitable under any *régime*. . . . There is, however, as we are convinced, one grand exception to this imperfect toleration; and we watch every scandal of the kind with keen interest to see if there is a chance that the exposures will at last prick Frenchmen to the bone. People who understand the seamy side of French finance always assert that the corruption so rampant in financial transactions, and in the financial department of the newspapers, extends, and has extended for years, to the administration of the huge armaments of France. . . . If that is true, and corruption is proved, we do not believe that the country will bear it for one hour."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"THE Australians," says *L'Illustration Européenne*, March 21, "utilize the bicycle in the chase. In certain districts the kangaroos commit great depredations and the local authorities give a large sum for the head of every animal killed. Mounted on their wheels and armed with guns, the hunters assemble in very great numbers and so dispose themselves as to surround the herd and slaughter the animals by hundreds."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDMUND GARRETT, of *The Cape Times*, relates the following with regard to the Jameson raid:

"When the raiders left Pitsani an essential part of the plan was the cutting of the telegraph wire—"secure telegraph office silence," as one of the cipher telegrams puts it. And one wire was cut, sure enough. The southward wire to the Colony was cut south of Pitsani, and again south of Mafeking. But the really important wire, running to Pretoria by way of Zeerust and Rustenburg, was not cut, for the reason that the trooper who was sent to cut it was, in plain words, drunk. . . . He was to cut the wire in two places, so many yards apart, take it so far into the veldt, and bury it so deep. He did cut a certain wire . . . but the wire he cut was that of a peaceful railing by which a farmer kept his cows in. Then with a good conscience he reeled back.' It was thus the Boers heard next day that Dr. Jim had started."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SHADOW KINETOSCOPE.

A NEW toy, in which apparent motion is given to figures by a device as ingenious as it is provokingly simple, is all the rage now in Paris, and will doubtless be sold on the streets of New York before long. We prepare our readers for it by giving them a description written by M. Raoul Tempé for *La Nature* (Paris, April 10). Says M. Tempé:

"Cinematography has excited the imagination of the inventors. It has been sought to simplify it, and all expression has been simplified out of it. We have the toy cinematograph for nineteen cents, the simple folioscope, and the mechanical folioscope—little devices that have already been described in these pages and that are now well known. But recently Messrs. Louis Antoine Garchey and Antonin Reguy, of Lyons, have patented an ingenious device which makes it possible, without apparatus, to produce the illusion of motion. The solution is very original. The animated figures are really droll and will amuse both grown folks and children at once.

"The figures of Messrs. Garchey and Reguy are colored 'Chinese shadows' that move entirely by themselves without its being necessary to cause them to do anything. It suffices to pass a candle or a lamp in front of them. On a translucent screen have been painted or drawn figures representing persons, animals, and objects. The parts that are to appear to move, such as arms, hands, legs, ears, paws, etc., are made separately and so fastened that they do not adhere closely to the screen, but, on the contrary, can be more or less removed from it with the hand. These non-adherent parts are placed on the illuminated side, and consequently throw their shadows on the screen. Thus, when the source of light is displaced, the position of the shadow necessarily changes on the screen, so that to the spectator, seated on the side opposite to the light, it seems as if the images were alive. In place of moving the light the screen may be moved before it. Arms are raised, hands are waved, we see a pawing horse, a cat that pricks up its ears, an old woman with trembling hands, red fish that wriggle in the water, etc.

"It is clear that we may by these means have menu, fans, fire-screens, pictures, etc., bearing animated figures."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Infection from Public Baths.—"Professor Baginsky has recently been investigating the condition of the water in some of the public baths in Berlin," says *The Hospital*, "with the result that he found a very large increase in the number of bacteria after a considerable number of people had bathed. Thus, at one of the establishments, the water when recently admitted already contained many microbes, but whether these were present in the water before admission or were derived from the sides of the bath is not stated. After twelve hours, however, when 200 persons had used the bath, the water contained 90,000 germs per cubic centimeter [$\frac{1}{16}$ cubic inch]; while after twenty-four hours, when 549 people had bathed, the germs amounted to 270,000 per cubic centimeter. The microbes found, it should be added, were of a distinctly unpleasant character, showing the filthy nature of the pollution from which they had arisen. The numbers given may seem large, but they do not represent a larger admixture with microbes than has been discovered in many an ice-cream. All depends on character, their and it is impossible to deny that typhoid fever might be spread by this means, for it certainly is a by no means uncommon events for swimmers, especially learners, to swallow a gulp of the fluid in which they float. In this relation it should be mentioned that Professor Baginsky said he had seen several cases in which children had been attacked with typhoid fever after using the public baths. A penny swim is a very good and pleasant thing at certain times of the year, but it must be very difficult to insure that it shall be free from risk. As a mere matter of health and cleanliness, and all-the-year-round utility, it may be questioned whether a penny spray-bath ending with a shower is not a preferable arrangement for a working-class community. So far as infection is concerned, this ought to be capable of being made absolutely safe."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

How Browning's Fame was Delayed.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your excellent paper in the number for April 10 gives Dean Farrar's story of the review in *Tait's Magazine* of one of Robert Browning's early books. The always interesting Dean quotes the whole review as follows: "'Bells and Pomegranates,' by Robert Browning: 'Balderdash!'"

The Dean says that the word "balderdash" may not have been the exact word of the review. Equal doubt may be expressed as to the accuracy of the remaining words; for the book thus curtly dismissed was not "Bells and Pomegranates," but "Pauline," and the author's name was not mentioned, for "Pauline" was published anonymously. The story is given as follows in the Cambridge edition of Browning:

"Mr. John Stuart Mill, six years Browning's senior, was so delighted with 'Pauline' that he wrote to the editor of *Tait's Magazine*, the only periodical in which he could write freely, asking leave to review the poem. The editor replied that he had just printed a curt, contemptuous notice, and could not at once take the other track." H. W. TEMPLE.

WASHINGTON, PA.

"Bad Musical Breaks by Novelists."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

"How perfect one must be to be a critic," has a striking exemplification in the bright little article from *Macmillan's* for February in your issue April 10, under the above title. Mr. Black, from the novelist's standpoint, was entirely right. He wanted the lady to play a "Farewell" and he wanted her to be a classical musician, and Beethoven was the great master. He therefore made her play Beethoven's Farewell, which he had probably seen in a stack of music. I have before me as I write "Beethoven's Adieu to the Piano," being his last composition, a very graceful little piece in "F" three-quarter time, almost a minuet in form, but which in its *moderato con molto espressione* movement partakes of the nocturne quality. Still, like many other things ascribed to Beethoven, it has been doubted whether he wrote it, or that it was his last composition. Again, it has been set down as one of his earliest pieces and again as one of the little "pot-boilers" which the great man was often unfortunately obliged to write. But this is foreign to the subject. Mr. Black was right. And he had still other authority possibly of more brilliant foundation in Beethoven, namely, the great sonata of op. 81, often called the "Characteristique," the three marvelous movements of which are familiarly known respectively as "The Farewell," "The Absence," and "The Return." Mr. Black's lady might have been playing this first movement, which is always called the "Farewell." Or still again, the wonderful *allegretto* from the eighth symphony has been called another farewell episode of the great composer. The theme was impromptu at a banquet to Maelzel, the inventor of the metronome, and is said to have been given by Beethoven to the lines

"Ta, ta, ta, lieber Maelzel,
Lebe wohl! Lebe wohl!!"

These instances would seem to indicate that students of Beethoven know of some "Farewells" that have escaped the attention of mere admirers. There was likewise a very pretty story in connection with the allegretto from the "Moonlight" sonata, to the effect that Beethoven disguised in its joyous scherzo-like movement a wail over a lost love, and, making its tempo slow, the notes do seem almost to breathe "Farewell! farewell! my love, farewell!"

The author of "Bad Breaks" comes perilously near to making "Bad Breaks of Critics" a possible subject. In the works of Haydn, one of the most prolific of writers, we find numerous instances where the flute was substituted for violin. This would make many of the string quartets be given by flute, violin, viola, and cello. Now the term *violin* comes from *viol* (reference to most dictionaries will satisfy one on this point), and the one term may serve for the entire set of string instruments played with a bow. Besides this, Haydn wrote two trios for flute, violin, and bass. One of these might have been used at the "wedding" from Hugo and the violin part doubled or playing with the flute and a cello substituted for the bass, as was very often done. Victor Hugo's alleged break is no "break" at all, even if he had used the term three violins and flute in English. In at least one sense, that the diminutives of viol are violins, even cellos and violas might come within the term *violin*.

To conclude this, we must refer to Mr. Reade's alleged bad break, his term, "this sparkling *adagio*." This was intended as humor, and the great novelist was musician enough to use it advisedly; but our author of "Breaks" takes it too seriously and devotes his attention to the absurdity of the term. Nowhere in music is found so much that is scintillating and sparkling as in the ornamentation of adagio in nearly all the great composers. Take, for example, the noble Fantasia Chromatic of Bach. Scintillating, sparkling, yes positively electrical in its transitions and embellishments, but underlying it is the adagio of the most heroically tragic poem ever set to music. Is there no sparkle in the beautiful adagios of Mozart? Is there none in the middle movements of Chopin's concertos? Is there *none* in the great slow movement of Beethoven's sonata, opus 106? If there is none, our friend at the piano is not doing his companions justice.

WALTER BACON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Influence of war reports in Europe is the feature of the week, according to *Dun's Review*. The uncertain factor of importance is the question whether a general conflagration may spring out of the Greco-Turkish struggle. *Bradstreet's* finds slight improvements in underlying conditions, altho details are not especially encouraging. Business failures for the week: *Bradstreet's*: 216, to 195 the previous week, 240 in 1896; Canada, 32 to 39 the previous week, 37 in 1896. *Dun's Review*, 218 to 238 last year; Canada 21 to 44 last year.

Bradstreet's says: "For more than a fortnight demand in nearly all commercial and industrial lines has been surprisingly dull, after the revival which characterized a part of March. The interruption due to the Easter holidays had an influence, intensified in Massachusetts by the observance of the anniversary of the battle of Lexington on the 19th instant. The depression in iron and steel continues, and Bessemer pig and steel billets have reacted another 25 cents a ton. The outlook favors an increase in labor disturbances to resist midsummer wages reductions. The bituminous coal-mining industry is worse off than the anthracite, with rumors of strikes, which promise to have an unfavorable influence on other than iron and steel industries. Trade in wool is quieter. There is less life in the wholesale dry-goods trade, and little relief has been experienced, notwithstanding the large auction sale of cotton goods last week, buyers continuing to supply immediate needs only.

"Recent advances in woolens are sustained by an anticipated early fall demand, and makers of shoes report fair orders. The tendency toward more settled weather has stimulated retail demand, more particularly at the Northwest, notably for dry-goods, hardware, and millinery. The general tendency of the Mississippi flood to subside has created a better feeling, but not even the recent Agricultural Department census records all the damage done. Country roadways have begun to improve, which benefits interior merchants. The only large cities reporting an increase in the movement of merchandise are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Kansas City, where the distribution of dry-goods, shoes, hardware, and building materials has been more conspicuous. At almost all other large centers there has been no material gain in industrial or commercial lines. New Orleans reports that the sugar lands have escaped overflow thus far. . . .

"The prices movement is practically downward, with the exception of leading cereals, influenced more particularly by the advance in wheat, due to the war scare abroad and prospective scarcity, in the face of a full average demand prior to the next harvest. Wheat and wheat flour, Indian corn and oats thus show gains compared with a week ago. Cotton and print cloths are unchanged, as are coffee and petroleum. In addition to decreases in prices for Bessemer pig and steel billets, those for lard, sugar, pork, hides, turpentine, and rosin are also lower."

Prices of Cereals.—"Wheat rose six cents from Thursday to Monday, and has retained most of the rise. Since Russia and the Danubian states will be likely to ship wheat scantily, especial needs and much higher prices being possible there, a larger share of the requirements of western Europe may naturally be drawn from this country, and the chance of a war between great powers has the more influence because supplies held are not large. While Western receipts do not yet increase, and in three weeks have been but 5,641,001 bushels against 5,933,199 last year, Atlantic exports begin to gain slightly, amounting to 1,190,329 bushels, flour included, against 1,085,764 last year, and for three weeks have been 3,588,170 bushels against 3,453,679 last year. But the great increase is still in corn, of which the price has scarcely advanced, tho Atlantic exports were 4,189,146 bushels for the week, and for three weeks 10,221,151, bushels against 2,624,732 last year. Already the exports for the crop year have been 33,000,000 bushels larger than Atlantic exports of wheat and flour, and may soon exceed the total exports of wheat and flour from both coasts. Cotton has been affected scarcely at all, tho Government estimates that the flooded districts yielded nearly 500,000 bales, for increased acreage in other sections is generally reported."—*Dun's Review, April 24.*

Stock and Money Market.—"Stocks have again shown the steadiness which has so often given proof that holders are not weak nor timorous. London selling of 40,000 shares depressed a little, and London buying of 35,000 later, with covering of shorts, put prices for railways back where they were a week ago. The hand-to-mouth speculators rushed in on war news for a great break, which did not come. Earnings for April thus far have been 1.6 per cent. smaller than last year, and 5.6 per cent. smaller than 1892, the difference in mileage making the decrease per mile somewhat larger. Tonnage reports show decrease in grain, but a good east-bound movement otherwise, and a larger west-bound movement than in other months this year, tho less than is usual in April. The steady demand for bonds continues, with scarcely any foreign selling. Clearing-house returns appear better than of late, but owing to the holiday do not accurately indicate the volume of business. Foreign exchange was artificially advanced to the exporting point, but bankers then conferred and agreed, so that the rate quickly relapsed, and it is worth noting that no withdrawals of gold from the Treasury occurred. Money is easy at 3½ per cent. for commercial loans, which are few, and mainly on account of dry-goods and other imports."—*Dun's Review, April 24.*

Fair Trade in Canada.—"Trade in general lines in the Province of Ontario is fair, owing to an anticipated advance in duties on sugar, teas, and liquors. In Nova Scotia business in retail lines has improved, but the country roadways are in bad condition and remittances slow. The outlook for the Prince Edward cheese industry is bright, and the St. John, N. B., lumber mills are in active operation. Newfoundland reports its seal fisheries prospects improved. Brighter weather has stimulated trade at Montreal. Navigation is open and the movement of merchandise much more active to Western and Northwestern points. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $16,984,000 this week, against $19,144,000 last week and $17,725,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 24.*

THE PRUDENTIAL

Issues Life Insurance Policies for CHILDREN, WOMEN and MEN

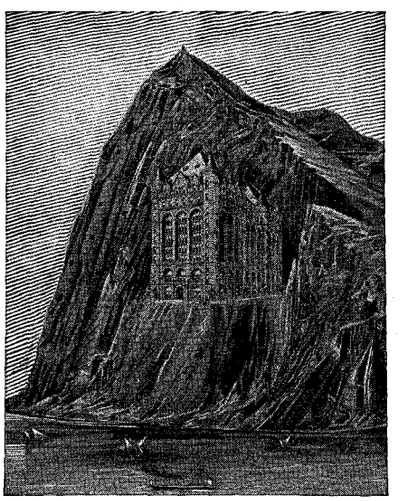
Ages, 1 to 70—$15 to $50,000

Under

PROFIT-SHARING POLICIES

Premiums payable Weekly, Quarterly, Half-Yearly, Yearly.

...HAS... Life Insurance in force $320,453,483 under nearly 2,500,000 policies



...HAS... Assets, $19,541,827 Income, $14,158,445 Surplus, $4,034,116 Claims Paid, over $26,000,000

FIVE YEARS' STEADY SWEEP ONWARD.

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 Years.
Assets	$6,889,674	$19,541,827	$12,652,153
Surplus	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
Interest Earnings	290,348	825,801	535,452

$1,260 of Assets for Every $1,000 of Liabilities.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office: Newark, N. J.

Have you Eaten too Much?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

People impose on the stomach sometimes, giving it more than it can do. Horsford's helps to digest the food, and puts the stomach into a strong and healthy condition.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

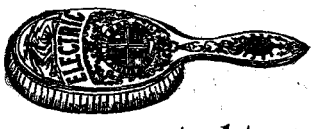
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Try It for Six Months.

If you do not find our brush to be all we represent after six months' trial, send it back and we will cheerfully *refund the money*. We take the risk — not you. You can buy the number one size of

Dr. Scott's
ELECTRIC
Hair Brush
FOR
One Dollar.

It should be used daily in place of the ordinary hair brush, hair washes, or hair growers.



It is warranted to cure

Nervous Headache in five minutes!
Bilious Headache in five minutes!
Neuralgia in five minutes!
Dandruff and diseases of the scalp!
Prevents falling hair and baldness!
Makes the hair grow long and glossy!

At all stores, or sent postpaid for $1.10.

Electric Belts, $1, $3, $5 and $10. Electric Corsets, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, and $3. Electric Flesh Brushes, $3 Electric Safety Razors, $2. Electric Plasters, 25 cents; Insoles, 50 cents. Electric Trusses, $3.

A valuable book free on application.

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASS'N,
Room 16, 846 Broadway, New York.

Buy a New York City Lot

SEEMS HARD BUT IS EASY

The investment of a small sum of money each month in real estate in Greater New York city is sure to prove profitable, *as sure as gravity or the multiplication table.* **Prohibition Park** (in New York city) is no longer an experiment. More than *600 lots* have been *sold*, and more than 75 houses have been built (costing from about $2,000 to $25,000 each). It has a population of about **400 refined, educated, and social people.**

IT IS LOCATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL HILLS on that "Pearl of an Island," (George W. Curtis) Staten Island. It is easily reached from ferry (5 cents) and the electric cars (5 cents). It is one of the most delightful of New York city suburbs.

JUST 40 LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

$350 will buy one of these lots on instalments of $10 down $10 per month. As each order reaches us, the best of these lots unsold will be alloted. **Title Guaranteed.**

☞**SATISFACTION WARRANTED:** If for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase, you can send us notification within 30 days from the time you make the first payment, and your money will be refunded.

☞At any time, you can exchange the lot assigned you for any equal-priced unsold lot in the Park, or for a higher-priced lot, if preferred, on payment of the difference in the list prices.

The Park Company lays the first sidewalks, grades the streets, introduces city water, sewers, electric lights. Many miles of streets and sidewalk have been made, and over 2,000 shade trees planted.

Address, enclosing first payment $10, to

SUPERINTENDENT,
Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York.
Make all checks payable to I. K. FUNK, Treasurer.

$10,000 IN CASH PRIZES
in addition to "Firefly" bicycles for new subscriptions for "The Voice" Send for full particulars to "The Voice," Bicycle Department, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Current Events.

Monday, April 19.

Greeks have the advantage in the day's engagements; at Reveni, Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, narrowly escapes capture; Greek troops occupy Damasi and Menexa and destroy the fort at Prevesa; a Turkish torpedo-boat sinks the Greek steamer *Athens*, in the Gulf of Salonica. . . . Russia is assured that the Balkan states will be neutral.

The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill and sets May 5 for a vote on the arbitration treaty. . . . The United States Supreme Court refuses writs of certiorari and habeas corpus for Elverton R. Chapman, the broker who refused to testify before the Senate sugar investigation committee. . . . Another break in the Mississippi levee is reported near Natchez, Miss.

Tuesday, April 20.

It is reported that Turkish troops have captured Tyrnavo, commanding the road to Larissa, Greek headquarters; that Greek troops have taken and burned Damasi, approaching Elassona, Turkish headquarters; a Greek squadron sails from the Piræus under sealed orders. . . . Cecil Rhodes reaches Cape Colony. . . . The Parnellite convention is held in Dublin. . . . Liberals win elections in Nova Scotia.

The Senate (alone in session) passes the agricultural appropriation bill and discusses the bankruptcy bill and Mr. Morgan's Cuban resolution. . . . The President names Cornelius Van Cott for postmaster of New York; William A. Jones, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a long list of nominees. . . . Conventions: International Kindergarten Union, St. Louis; Supreme Assembly, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, Indianapolis. . . . The hat-trimming case involving some $20,000,000 is decided in favor of the Government by the United States circuit court, Philadelphia.

Wednesday, April 21.

The investment of Larissa is begun by the Turks; the Greek fleet is active on the Egean coast and Greek successes are reported from Epirus. . . . Emperor William of Germany arrives in Vienna,

Mr. Mason of Illinois speaks in favor of closure; it is said that the finance committee will drop the retroactive tariff plan. . . . The House adjourns out of respect to the late Mr. Milliken. . . . Speaker Reed speaks to a delegation from the American Federation of Labor. . . . The levee at Shipland Landing, Miss., gives way.

Thursday, April 22.

Fighting continues along the Thessalian frontier; the Turks capture outposts of Larissa; The Greek fleet bombards Katerina. . . . Bulgaria is said to have sent an ultimatum to the Porte, threatening to mobilize her army. . . . A British fleet appears in Delagoa Bay. . . . Attempts are made to assassinate King Humbert of Italy and President Borda of Uruguay. . . . The Mexican Senate ratifies a treaty with England providing for settlement of the Honduras boundary question. . . . The Liberal Party's tariff program is published at Ottawa, Canada.

In the Senate, a resolution expressing sympathy with Greece is introduced by Mr. Allen; Mr. Nelson's bankruptcy bill is passed; there is a debate on the question of committee reorganization. . . . The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill are considered in the House. . . . The President nominates Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, son of the Democratic candidate, for Vice-President, minister to Hawaii. . . . Western railroads sign a new passenger agreement. . . . Representative William S. Holman, of Indiana, dies in Washington. . . . The Federation of Labor presents a memorial to the President. . . . The National League baseball season opens. . . . Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst Society, is appointed to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as New York Police Commissioner.

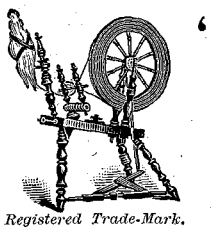
Friday, April 23.

Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies; other changes of Turkish command are reported; the Sultan's troops occupy Tyrnavo; the Greeks report naval success on the east and west coasts; Cretan insurgents attack a fort held by international troops. . . . Premier Sprigg of the Cape Parliament says that if war occurs it will be the fault of the Transvaal Government; the "peace motion" is defeated.

The House (alone in session) sends the Indian appropriation bill to conference. . . . President McKinley decides to nominate Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, First Assistant Secretary of State and ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, Minister to Belgium. . . . Judge Showalter

Grenadine Effects In Silk Weft Zephyrs

In scanning this season's importations of dress goods it is very noticeable that there is a marked revival of the Grenadine.



Registered Trade-Mark.

"The Linen Store"

would call attention to the grenadine effects which can be had in Silk Weft Zephyrs. These can be made up over a foundation of any of the sheer, cool linen or cotton fabrics in solid color. They range in price from 50c. to $1.00.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York

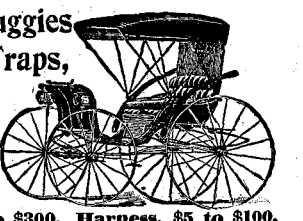
CRAWFORD BICYCLES $50

You can secure no handsomer, more reliable bicycle than the well-known Crawford, at its popular price.

Catalogue free.

THE CRAWFORD MFG. CO.
Hagerstown, Md.
NEW YORK. BALTIMORE. ST. LOUIS.

Phaetons, Buggies Carriages, Traps, Harness, Saddles,



30 Per Cent Saved by Buying Direct from our Factory.

Vehicles, $10 to $300. Harness, $5 to $100. All work guaranteed as represented and sent on approval. Write for our new Illust. Catalog, showing all the latest designs and prettiest styles. Our goods received highest awards, World's Fair & Atlanta Expo.
Alliance Carriage Co., 255 Court St., Cincinnati, O.

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN. $1

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.

To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.*

AGENTS WANTED. **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the United States Court grants an order enjoining the authorities of Indianapolis from enforcing the three-cent fare law. . . . An agreement for reorganization of the committees is reached between the Republicans and the opposition coalition in the Senate at Washington. . . . The New York Assembly passes the Senate anti-trust bills. . . . The Interior Department announces that the Dawes commission has consummated an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes for allotment of land in severalty.

Saturday, April 24.

The Greek army in Thessaly, after a pitched battle with the Turks at Mati, near Milouna Pass, evacuates Tyrvano and Larissa, and falls back to Pharsalos, twenty miles south of Larissa; mutiny among Turkish troops in Albania is reported; Greek troops approach Elassona in the rear.

The Senate and House practically arrange to suspend business for the week . . . Ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, and ex-Postmaster General Wilson speak on politics at the annual dinner of the Reform Club, Waldorf Hotel, New York. . . . Major-General Miles is granted permission to visit the scene of the Eastern war. . . . President Spaulding of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, is sent to jail.

Sunday, April 25.

The powers are discussing the advisability of intervention in the Greco-Turkish war; the Greek Government declares that the war will go on; in Epirus the Greeks have met with a defeat; the Sultan grants the demands of Servia and Bulgaria. . . . M. Clemenceau and the Prince de Caraman Chimay fight a duel in Paris, each receiving slight injuries. . . . Germany is seeking an alliance with France and Russia against the African policy of Great Britain. . . . Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria started for St. Petersburg to visit the Czar.

There are serious floods in Nebraska and Iowa. . . . Rains increase the danger on the lower Mississippi. . . . The Theosophical Society's annual convention is held in New York.

PERSONALS.

PROF. G. W. GIBBS, who holds the chair of mathematical physics at Yale, has been elected a member of the Royal Society at London. This is an honor given heretofore to only six Americans, among whom were Profs. H. G. Newton and J. D. Dana, of Yale. Mr. Gibbs was elected a professor at Yale in 1871, and eight years later was made a member of the National Academy.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the former Democratic tariff leader and ex-Cabinet officer, writes to old friends in West Virginia regarding his acceptance of the presidency of Washington and Lee University: "Retiring from public life as poor as when I entered it, I have seen no way to resume my residence and spend my remaining years among the people of Jefferson. Of all the offers made to me, I have accepted that one—very far from being the most advantageous in pecuniary reward—which least severs the ties of my past life, and which permits me still to be a citizen of the valley of Virginia."

GENERAL GRANT SAID HE NEVER DRANK TOO MUCH.—"Did Grant ever say anything about the accusations that he ever drank too much?" asked Frank G. Carpenter of Secretary N. E. Dawson, to whom General Grant dictated most of his "Memoirs." "Yes," replied Mr. Dawson; "I asked him about this when we were working upon the chapter of Shiloh. He told me that the stories published about him at that time were all lies and that he had never drunk to excess. The subject came up because I was a friend of Senator Harlan of Iowa, who had tried to have Grant removed from the service for alleged drunkenness on the field of battle at Shiloh. I asked Grant how the impression that he was drunk then got out, and he told me. It is an interesting story and has never been published. A day or so before the battle, late at night, when it was dark and stormy, firing was heard along the picket line. General Grant and his staff left their tents and rode out to see what it was, for they feared it might be the enemy beginning an engagement. When they reached the pickets they found it was only a party of skirmishers and amounted to nothing. They then started back to the general's tent. It was very dark and the party became separated. General Grant let the reins drop on his horse's neck and trusted him to find the way back. The horse, however, took the wrong turn, and in trying to climb up a bank slipped and fell on the general, spraining his leg. The sprain was so bad that General Grant did not get over it for days. He had to be helped on and off his horse, and this was the case at the battle of Shiloh. The newspaper correspondents who did not know of the sprain published the story that he was drunk, and General Grant was too proud to correct it. I don't believe that General Grant ever drank to excess. I have heard many men say that he did drink and I have tried to trace up reports to their foundation, but I have yet to find the man who will say that he ever saw General Grant under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

A Mattress Crusade.

Compressing the felt. Binding and closing the tick by hand.

TRADE MARK.

We are determined that every person in the country shall know that hair mattresses can be surpassed in wear and comfort at less cost. We will send you (express prepaid to any point)

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

and *positively guarantee* that the best $50.00 Hair Mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability or comfort. We sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it and get your money back if not satisfactory *in every possible way*, at the end of

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

We have been advertising this offer for months, selling thousands of mattresses, and not one returned as yet. If you are skeptical about its merits, or don't need one now, send for our handsome pamphlet, "The Test of Time," mailed free for the asking. It gives full particulars.

155 Washington Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., March 15, 1897.

Dear Sirs:— Through a friend who then had one of your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses in use, I was first introduced to them. That was in 1881 (16 years ago). I ordered one as an experiment, and I take great pleasure in saying that the results have been in every way satisfactory. Since that time I have procured others from you, until now they are the only kind we have in our house. They retain their shape and elasticity in a manner that makes devotees of Hair mattresses incredulous. All the claims you make for the material and workmanship of your Mattresses seem to me well within the bounds of modesty. With hearty wishes for your success in a business which adds so much to the comfort of the world, I remain,

Yours sincerely, Rev. THOS W. ILLMAN.

Church Cushions.

We make and **renovate** them quickly, thoroughly and cheaper than you imagine. Used in over 25,000 churches.

Calvary Baptist Church, New York, February 6, 1894.

Dear Sirs:— It gives me much pleasure to say that the Patent Elastic Felt Cushions put by your company into the Calvary Baptist Church more than forty years ago, are still in excellent condition, and I can most heartily recommend them. They have preserved their shape better, and are, in my judgment, in every way more desirable than cushions made of any other material.

R. S. MacARTHUR, D.D.

Send for our book, "Church Cushions"—mailed free.

PATENT ELASTIC FELT

consists of airy, interlacing, fibrous sheets, of snowy whiteness and great elasticity; closed in the tick by hand, and *never* mats, loses shape, or gets lumpy. Is perfectly dry, non-absorbent, and is guaranteed absolutely vermin proof. Tick may be removed for washing without trouble. Softer and purer than hair *can be;* no repicking or restuffing necessary.

How to order:—State exact size of mattress desired (size 6 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. will be sent unless otherwise specified) and give address plainly. Remit by check, money order, express order, or New York draft, and mattress will be shipped same day. Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses are **not for sale by stores anywhere.** Wretched imitations are offered by unscrupulous dealers—please write us if you know of such cases.

References: Bradstreet or Dun's Commercial Agencies.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York.

"Sanitas" Book Free.

"How to Disinfect," an illustrated book giving practical instruction for disinfection in everyday life and during cases of infectious illness, sent free.

Every one having the care of a house or an institution should have it.

The American & Continental "Sanitas" Co. Ltd.

636 to 642 West 55th St., New York City.

The Vital Elements

OF THE WHEAT KERNEL,

those which specially feed the nervous structure, brains, etc., are never white in color and will not make a white flour under any circumstances. The Franklin Mills Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat is the product of the entire wheat berry except the woody, innutritious, indigestible outer skin or husk. It is distinctively a modern flour, differing from all others, be their names what they may. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. The genuine made only by the

FRANKLIN MILLS CO.,

Lockport, N. Y.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.

Simplest; most reliable; 50 cents, post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

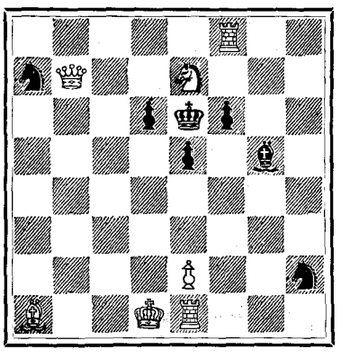
Problem 199.

Solving Tourney, No. 2.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 3; B on K Kt 4; Kts on K R 7, Q R 2; Ps on K 4, K B 3, Q 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on Q Kt 7; B on Q R sq; Kt on K 7; Rs on K sq, K B 8; P on K 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 195.

1. P—B 8, becoming Bishop (P—Q 3, must) 2. B—Kt 4 (P—Kt 6, must) 3. B—Q 7, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Richard G. Greene, New York city; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, Vt.; J. W. Raymond, Hartford, Conn.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; V. Brent, New Orleans; "Spifflicator," New York City; F. M. Osterhout, Factoryville, Pa.; D. J. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; M. A. S., Easton, Pa.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; the Revs. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky., H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; E. B. J.

No. 196.

1. Kt–QKt6 (K–B sq or R sq) 2. Kt–B8 (K–Ktsq) 3. R–K8ch (K–B2) 4. Kt–Q6 ch (K–B 3) 5. P–Kt5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., V. Brent, "Spifflicator," G. A. Humpert, Walter Brown, and the Rev. H. W. Knox.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt., found the way to do 193.

Walter Brown, C. F. Putney, and E. B. J. solved 194.

Morphy and Steinitz.

We take the following from *The British Chess Magazine*:

"Morphy revolutionized Chess; Steinits has remodeled it. Morphy brought life, and dash, and beauty into the game, at a time when an age of dulness seemed about to set in, and he did this at a stroke; Steinitz has given it order, and method, and directness, at a time when these were beginning to be lost in the search for brilliancy. Morphy issued imperial edicts; Steinitz laboriously constructs Acts of Parliament, and carefully builds them up clause by clause. Morphy stood like a wizard and with one wave of his hand produced magical effects, one knows not how and hardly stops to inquire; Steinitz is the scientist in his laboratory, and he shows us how he works and how he experiments. Morphy was at once the Cæsar and the Napoleon of Chess. Like the former his motto was '*Veni, vidi, vici*'; like the latter, he launched a fierce cavalry charge upon the ranks of his foe, and trusted to carry everything by a *coup de main*. Steinitz, on the other hand, is the Wellington or the Von Moltke of Chess. With the former he throws up his lines of Torres Vedras, and with the latter he has his plan of campaign carefully docketed and put away until occasion calls for it."

The Chess-editor of *The Overland China Mail* adds:

"It is scarcely fair, however, to institute comparisons between a Chess-champion for eight and twenty weeks and the champion of as many years. From 1866 to 1894, Steinitz was never beaten in a match, but defeated by overwhelming majorities every master of the day, while Paul Morphy's meteoric career was as brief as brilliant. In 1862, Anderssen told Steinitz he was no Morphy; in 1866, he placed him far above Morphy, a position also assigned to him by such critics as Burn and Tarrasch."

The United States Championship Match.

TENTH GAME.

Ponziani Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	34 B—K 6 ch	K—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35 P—K B 4	P—R 4
3 P—B 3	P—Q 4	36 Q—Kt 2	R—Q sq
4 Q—R 4	B—Q 2 (a)	37 P—B 5 (n)	P—Kt 5
5 P x P	Kt—Q 5	38 Q—B 6	B—R 3 ch
6 Q—Q sq	Kt x Kt ch	39 K—Q 3	B—B 5
7 Q x Kt	Kt—B 3	40 P—B 4	K—Kt 2
8 B—B 4	P—K 5	41 Q—B 5	R—K sq
9 Q—K 2	B—Q 3	42 P—Q 5	B—K 4
10 P—Q 4	P—K R 3	43 P—Kt 3	R—R 3
11 B—Kt 3	Castles	44 K—K 4	B—Q 3
12 P—K R 3	R—K sq	45 Q-Kt sq ch	K—R 2 (o)
13 B—K 3 (b)	P—Q Kt 4	46 P—B 5	B—K 2
14 P—Kt 4	Kt—R 2	47 Q—Kt 3	B—Q sq
15 Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 4	48 K—Q 4	R—B sq
16 B—B 2	P—K B 4	49 P—Q B 6	K—R sq
17 P x P	B x P	50 P—Q 6	R—R 2
18 CastlesQR (c)	Kt—B 3	51 Q—B 4 (p)	P x P
19 Q R-Kt sq	K—R sq	52 Q x P	B—K 2
20 R—Kt 2	Kt x P	53 Q—K B 4	B—Q sq
21 K R-Kt sq	Kt—B 5 (d)	54 K—B 4	B—B 2
22 B x Kt	B x B	55 Q—Q 4 ch	R—Kt 2
23 K—Kt sq	P—K 6 (e)	56 P—B 6	R—Kt 3
24 B x B	P x Kt	57 P—B 7 ch	K—K 2 (r)
25 R x P	Q—Kt 4	58 Q—Q 7 (s)	K—Kt 2
26 R—R 7 ch	K—Kt sq	59 B—Q 5 (t)	B—R 7
27 R x Q ch	B x R (f)	60 P—B 7	R—Kt 5 ch
28 B-K 6 ch (l)	K x R	61 K—B 5	B x P
29 K—B 2	R—K B sq	62 Q x B	R x R P
30 P—K R 4	B—B 3 (m)	63 Q—K 5 ch	K—Kt 3
31 B—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq	64 B—K 6	R—Kt 5
32 Q—Kt 4 ch	B—Kt 2	65 Q—B 5 ch	K—R 3
33 K x P	R—B 3	66 K—Q 6	R—Kt 3
		67 K—K 7 (u)	Resigns.

Notes by Showalter and Pillsbury.

(a) Unusual, first played between Hodges and Showalter. Black sacrifices the Pawn for a counter attack similar to the Two Knights' Defense.

(b) To prevent P—K 6.

(c) Q—R 5 also looks promising here.

(d) After 21 Kt x B, 22 R x P, Kt x B; 23 Q—R 5, Q—B 3; 24 K R—Kt 6, Q x R; 25 R x Q, B x R; 25 Q x B, P—K 6; 27 P x P, Kt x P; 28 Kt—K 4, and altho Black has three pieces including two Rooks for Queen, White must win.

(e) Unsound, but very complicated and difficult to see through, both players being much pressed for time. 23 B x Kt, 24 Q x B, R—K 2; 25 Q—B 4, Q—Q 4 or Q 2, left the game about equal.

(f) P x R would have held the Queen's Pawn, and have given Black fair drawing chances.

By Emil Kemeny.

(l) White was obliged to make this move, for otherwise he would have lost the Queen. He could not play B—K 4. Black would have answered R x B, winning easily.

(m) B—B 5 in order to guard the Q P was a very promising play, yet in all probability it would have caused quicker defeat. White by continuing Q—Kt 2 B—B 5 ch and Q—Kt 6, would have established an almost irresistible attack. The move selected enables Black to defend with B—Kt 2.

(n) White has established now a very strong position, he is also ahead in material, yet the win is by no means an easy one. Had Black a safe abode for his King he would have the best drawing chances, for the Bishops are of opposite colors and the two Rooks are very strong in the ending.

(o) K—B 3 would have caused mate on the move, while K—B sq could not be played on account of Q—Kt 8 ch and Q—Kt 7 ch, followed by Q x R.

(p) A splendid waiting move. Black is now obliged to capture the Q P, for he cannot well move either K, R or Bishop.

(r) R—Kt 2 would have been bad on account of Q—B 6 winning easily.

(s) Superior to B—B 5, whice would have enabled Black to defend with R x P, remaining finally with R and Bishop against the Queen.

(t) Had White played Q x B, Black would have answered R x B, with pretty good drawing chances.

(u) Causes Black to surrender. He cannot guard the Rook with K—Kt 2, for Q x R and K x R would follow.

William Steinitz.

Great master-mind, while yet unknown to fame,
In mimic battle o'er the Chess field hurled
His challenge. And when victory surely came,
Was justly named the champion of the world.

In years to come, while looking o'er the roll
Of those bright names, so well deserving fame,
None will be found, high up upon the scroll,
More worthy still than he is of that name.

As victory crowned him king of Caissa's realm,
And fell disease came creeping o'er his brain,
'Twas hard to see Dame Reason leave the helm,
And sad defeat come surely in its train.

Chess was his dream, his love, his life, his all;
Its honors sought him, and increase of fame.
So, should that temple crumble to its fall,
If he cared not to live, we must not blame.

But let us hope that Time may yet prove kind,
And, health restored, he may regain his will,
For we are loath to think that master-mind
Will not achieve yet greater honors still.

—*Dr. Benjamin Marshall, in The Tribune, New York.*

Antiquity of Chess.

The latest excavations on the pyramid field of Sakkara have led to an extraordinary discovery as to the origin of Chess. Hitherto it was assumed that the ancient Indians had invented the game, that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century, and that by the Arabs, and in consequence of the Crusades it spread from east to west. This theory was substantiated by the fact that an Indian, Persian, and Arabic influence is traceable in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game, such as "shah" (check) and "matt" (mate). Now, north of the pyramid of King Tetu or Teti, two grave chambers have been discovered, which were erected for two high officials of that ruler. Their names were Kabin and Mernker, called Mera. The grave-chamber ("mastaba") of the former consisted of five rooms, built up with limestone. Its walls are covered with exceedingly well-preserved bas-reliefs and pictures representing various scenes. The other grave-chamber, that of Mera, is the most valuable. Up to now no fewer than twenty-seven halls and corridors have been uncovered. There are beautiful grave-columns; in the chief room there is in a niche a tinted statue of the departed, about seven feet high, with a sacrificial table of alabaster before it. Among the many wall-paintings in this and other rooms, hunting and fishing scenes, a group of female mourners, the three seasons, Mera and his sons, holding each other by the hand, and Mera playing Chess, are to be seen. King Tetu belonged to the sixth dynasty, and his reign was assigned by Professor Lepsius to about the year 2700 B.C. Professor Brugsch, correcting this chronology, puts it back to still greater antiquity, namely to the year 3300 B.C., so that Chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5,200 years ago.

—*British Chess Magazine.*

Chess-Nuts.

The newest Chess Magazine is *The Ruy Lopez*, published in Barcelona, Spain.

James Mason played twenty games simultaneously at the City of London Chess-Club, winning 14, drawing 6.

M. Tschigorin recently played thirty simultaneous games at the St. Petersburg Chess-Club, winning 25, losing 4, drawing 1.

The next most interesting event in the Chess-world is the proposed cable-match between a team composed of members of the United States House of Representatives and one from the British House of Commons.

THE LITERARY DIGEST Correspondence Tourney promises to be a great success. We have received the names of about 40 persons who desire to try their Chess skill in this way. Send in your names, as we will not receive any applications after May 1.

The latest important addition to Chess literature is "The International Chess Tourney of the Nuremberg Chess-Club, in July-August, 1896." This book is published by Veit & Co., Leipsic, and is edited by Dr. Tarrasch and Herr Schröder. Dr. Tarrasch gives the annotation of the 171 games of the Tournament.

The third annual Team-Match of fourteen on a side between the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, and the Franklin Chess Club, of Philadelphia, will take place on Decoration Day. In the two matches previous the scores are even—Franklin winning in 1895 and the Manhattan in 1896. Messrs. Ascher, Davidson, Delmar, Ettlinger, Hanham, Hodges, Isaacson, Jasnagrodsky, Lipschutz, Orchard, Schmidt, Showalter, Simonson, and Sournin are spoken of for the New York.

The Franklin team will be selected from the following players: Bampton, Barrett, Baxter, Bilgram, Bowers, Elson, Ferris, Frank, Hale, Hall, Kaiser, Kemeny, Magee, Maguire, Morley, J. P. Morgan, M. Morgan, Newman, Perry Smith, Reichelm, Rhodes, Robinson, Schultz, Seymour, Shipley, Smyth, Starck, Stuart, Voigt, Wilson, Wyeth and Young.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Phila.
Guarantee Collection & Law Co., Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
John M. Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg., Scranton, Pa.
W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
John Moffitt, Room 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Stewart, Rock Island, Ill.
Edw. W. Werick, 91 Erie Co. Sav. Bank Bldg., Buffalo.
Chas. R. Kreidler, 236 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.
Nathan R. Park, 28 Ch'ber of Com., Cincinnati, O.
Henry P. Karch, 307-308 Pike Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, No. Dak.
Temple, Warren & Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco.
John W. Link, Fort Worth, Texas.
Charles W. Felker, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.
Henry Kirke White, Birmingham, Ala.
S. I. KING (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Iowa.
Arthur J. Edwards, Phœnix, Ariz.
Allyn & Campbell, Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
Chas E. Barber, 701 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Charles P. Levy, Frederick, Md.
Tifft, Strahan & Seton, Portland, Oregon.

PERPETUAL DATER 25c.

ALL your letters, bills and papers should be DATED! This Dater adjusts to ANY desired date INSTANTLY and will save you time, money and trouble. It is Rapid, Legible and costs practically nothing; To present you our catalogue of 2000 specialties with a specimen BARGAIN we will send this dater post-paid for ONLY 25c. 3 for 60c.; $2.00 a dozen.

CONSECUTIVE NUMBERER, numbers from 1 to 10,000, same price. YOU need both! AGENTS WANTED.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BROTHER.
Mail Order Bargain House.
Dept. No. 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

GOING TO TRAVEL?

New Tours, 1897, to Europe.

Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited.

STEAMSHIP.—Travel Tickets Everywhere.—RAILROADS.

HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS.

Very Accessible; only an hour's ride from Chicago. A first class hotel plus home comforts, medical care, baths, etc. Send for illustrated book.
T. N. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

A BOLD DEFENSE OF THE SCRIPTURES

Just Published

"The Old Testament Under Fire"

By A. J. F. BEHRENDS, D.D., S.T.D.

A SHORT but serious discussion of the claims and conclusions of the new Biblical criticism, and of the assumptions upon which the conclusions are made to rest. It does not enter into minute details which can only be appreciated by technical scholars, but it is addressed to thoughtful men and women who are practical logicians.

Cloth, 12mo, 246 pp. Price, $1.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers
30 Lafayette Place, New York

A WONDERFUL SHRUB.

A New Cure for Disease

A Strange Botanical product with peculiar effects upon certain Diseases of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.

The discovery of Alkavis, the new product of the Kava-Kava shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, and the many accounts of its wonderful properties are exciting much attention in medical circles, as well as among sufferers from diseases of the Kidneys. Leading doctors now declare that Alkavis performs its remarkable cures by removing from the blood the uric acid, which is the cause of these diseases. Alkavis also acts directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs, soothing and healing them. It will be remembered that this new remedy was first found in use by the natives of India, where on the marshes of the Ganges River, they are peculiarly liable to diseases which clog up the kidneys and load the blood with the waste products of the system. Like the discovery of quinin, this remedy first found by ignorant natives, has proved a true specific for disease, and has become the most valuable known weapon in Kidney and Bladder disorders, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy and allied ailments. It is, in short, a positive cure for all diseases caused by derangement of the Kidneys or by uric acid impurities in the blood. The best proof of the remarkable curative powers of Alkavis is seen in its phenomenal cures of many hopeless cases, when all other means had failed and death seemed at hand. We have records of many such cases, some of which we give below that our readers may correspond with them and learn further particulars if desired.

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB. (*Piper Methysticum.*)

In the New York *Weekly World*, of November 1st, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., was given, describing his years of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Ill., passed nearly one hundred gravel-stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Tex., a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel.

Rev. Albert B. Richardson, the well-known pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken, N. J., testifies that Alkavis restored his daughter to health, from Bright's disease, when her physician had almost lost hope of her recovery. He writes as follows:

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 5, 1896.

Gentlemen:—Several motives prompt me to send you this testimonial concerning your Kidney Cure Medicine, "Alkavis."

1st. Its wonderful effect upon my daughter, whose recovery from Bright's disease is largely due to the use of Alkavis. She was regarded by several prominent physicians, including specialists, as well-nigh incurable. I saw the notice of Alkavis in *The Christian Standard* and immediately procured a bottle. The effect was marvelous—hope was awakened. She continued taking it until now we regard her restored, all symptoms indicating recovery.

2d. We have recommended it to several, all of whom speak of it in terms of highest praise. Truly it is a wonderful discovery.

3d. We urge all who have any Kidney difficulty to try it at once. I bespeak for you an immense sale, as every one who uses it will become a voluntary advocate for it. Very truly,

ALBERT B. RICHARDSON, D.D.,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Erasmus Marshall, a leading citizen of Wadena, Minn., 60 years old, writes that Alkavis cured him of Rheumatism and severe Kidney disease, from which he suffered 25 years.

Mrs. Sarah Vunk, of Edinboro, Pa., 65 years old, fifteen years a sufferer from Rheumatism and Kidney disease, was entirely cured in four weeks by Alkavis; Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.

Perhaps the following letter from Rev. A. C. Darling, the well-known minister of the gospel at North Constantia, Oswego county, N. Y., will give the best view of the scope of this new botanical discovery. He writes:

"I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart, and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short, time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all."

"Sincerely yours, (Rev.) A. C. DARLING."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. Alkavis cured him in a few weeks.

A prominent citizen of Laporte City, Iowa, Mr. William Butler, over 60 years of age, writes that Alkavis cured him of Dropsy and Kidney disease in less than one month, and at the end of thirty days he was actively engaged in his usual occupations, more vigorous than he had been for years.

Mr. Wm. Butler, Laporte City, Ia.

While Alkavis is well known in Europe, its only importers in this country so far are The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York. They are so anxious to introduce Alkavis and prove its great value that they will send free one Large Case, prepaid by mail, to Every Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, and Irregularities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power, it is sent to you entirely free.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Cure For Rheumatism.

DR. J. G. CONNER, IONIA, MICH., writes:

Dear Sirs:—An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your Tartarlithine some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from Rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from Rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic; besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

Pamphlet on the cure of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for
The Tartarlithine Co.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

IGNORANCE in regard to paint materials or painting would seem in this age to be inexcusable, when full information can be had free. If interested, it will pay to get pamphlet and color cards, also twelve pictures of houses painted in different shades or combinations of colors, free. Send your address.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED